MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JULY 1982

Iran-Iraq War

Military Situation -- Although an Iranian Armed Forces communique broadcast by Tehran radio claimed Iranian forces continued their advance many kilometers inside Iraq along prescribed axes in the southern sector, an Iraqi military communique carried by Baghdad radio said Iraqi forces had destroyed the major part of the invading force, causing some of the Iranians to flee and inflicting heavy losses.

The Iranian communique and related Tehran radio and IRNA reports said the "forces of Islam" demolished two Iraqi defense lines and penetrated 25 km inside Iraq, capturing 400 Iraqis and destroying 20 T-72 tanks. Providing some of this information, Iran's Victory Headquarters Commander Colonel Niaki said the advancing Iranians had cleared thousands of mines and had almost completely destroyed an Iraqi armored division and two infantry brigades. Meanwhile, four Iraqi aircraft were downed during raids on Iran that inflicted over 100 casualties in Khorramabad and another 80 in Ilam, the Iranian reports said. Another Iranian communique carried by the radio noted that artillery duels continued along the fronts to the north of the main fighting and that Iraqi artillery pounded Abadan and Khorramshahr.

In contrast to the Iranian account, reports by INA said the Iraqis were besieging the remainder of the Iranian invaders in a narrow border strip after luring them into "selected death traps in accordance with a premeditated plan." Many Iranians were captured and thousands were killed, including the field commander of the Iranian invasion, according to INA and the Iraqi military communique. A related Baghdad radio report said 36 Iranian tanks were destroyed and another 25 were captured. Noting that Iraqi planes raided Ilam, Kermanshah, Khorramabad and Khark Island, the military communique admitted that two Iraqi planes were hit. In a statement carried by the radio, a military spokesman warned that Khark Island will be a permanent and vital target for Iraqi planes until the Iranians stop their "vicious aggression."

A message from the Iraqi defense minister to President Saddam Husayn, broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio, acknowledged that Iraqi forces have experienced "difficult and tiring days" but claimed they absorbed the thrust of the Iranian offensive and then vigorously counterattacked the enemy, ridding Iraqi soil of Iranian soldiers. History will record 14 July as a bright spot in Iraqi military history, the defense minister told the president.

Khomeyni, Velayati Messages -- In a message to the Iraqi nation broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni called on Iraqis to overthrow their "oppressive government" and "shake the hands of Islamic brotherhood" with the Iranians, who have been "compelled" to enter Iraq so that "God may save the Iraqis from the evil party illegally dominating it." Khomeyni's message paid special attention to the inhabitants of Basra and Iraq's holy shrines, to soldiers and to prisoners. Addressing Iran's "zealous youths," he said the Iraqi Army's morale is low and stressed that it would be a disaster if the Iranians were defeated and disgraced.

In a message to Islamic and nonaligned foreign ministers, broadcast by Tehran radio, Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati protested Iraq's "tragic crime" of bombing Iranian civilians. Responsibility for these attacks must be shouldered by Saddam Husayn and his party, Velayati said.

Hammadi Statement -- No one in the world can occupy an inch of Iraqi territory and Iraq will fight any occupier to the end, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi warned in a Paris statement reported by INA.

Lebanon

Lebanese Position, Meetings -- Beirut radio reported that during a meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan the Cabinet supported the following positions: secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces and all non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanon; request the aid of multinational forces to protect the Palestinian withdrawal; and unite the country and deploy the Lebanese Army throughout the country.

Later, Al-Wazzan was reported by Voice of Lebanon radio to have said that he cannot equate the Isareli, Syrian and Palestinian armed presence in Lebanon, adding that Israel is an enemy while the Arabs are brothers.

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf expressed support for the deployment of an international peacekeeping force but added that the situation is unclear and the PLO is waiting for new proposals, the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio reported. Meanwhile, the radio carried a message sent by Lebanese Nationalist Movement leader Walid Junblatt to Sarkis and Al-Wazzan stressing that a clear-cut stand must be taken to prevent the country from being "politically occupied."

Various meetings were held in Beirut on 14 July and reported by Beirut radio: Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Wazzan with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Al-Wazzan with Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan and Sarkis with Phalangist deputy Amin al-Jumayyil.

Israeli Views -- Prime Minister Menahem Begin has given U.S. diplomatic efforts "all the time needed" to reach a settlement in Lebanon, a Jerusalem radio correspondent reported.

Regarding statements on the Palestinian issue by U.S. Secretary of State Designate George Shultz in the Senate hearings, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in a Jerusalem television interview that such remarks are "nothingnew" and should not cause concern. On the other hand, MA'ARIV said Shultz's remarks signal a change in U.S. policy, Jerusalem radio reported.

Military Situation -- Despite several incidents on 14-15 July, the cease-fire held, Beirut radio reported. Israeli planes staged "moch air raids" over Beirut and the IDF brought in reinforcements to east Beirut, the Voice of Palestine radio claimed. Voice of Lebanon reported clashes in the port area, and Beirut radio said sporadic shelling began early 15 July in Al-:aylakhah. The IDF spokesman denied that Israeli planes bombarded west Beirut on 14 July and that Israeli helicopters raided 'Alayh the same day, according to Jerusalem and IDF radios.

Syria -- Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with PDRY and Algerian officials on 14 July in the Foreign Ministry to discuss "current Arab affairs," Damascus radio reported.

Islamic, Arab Summits -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, said the planned Islamic foreign ministers conference in Tunis had been postponed in view of a lack of a quorum, SPA reported. Meanwhile, Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, proposed a minisummit of Arab leaders of various states, sources cited by KUNA said.

Libya on Saudi Position -- The Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison issued a statement attacking Saudi Arabia for plotting to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance and destroy Arab steadfastness, JANA reported. The statement accused the Saudis of collusion with the United States and rejected Saudi reasons for not wanting to attend the proposed Tunis Arab summit.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 136 *15 July 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

'Arafat Reportedly Prefers PLO Move to Syria [Beirut] A 1
'Arafat Supports Direct Negotiations With U.S. [Beirut] A 1
Salah Khalaf Says PLO Awaiting New Proposals [VOP] A 1
PNC Member Appeals for Recognition of PLO [KUNA] A 1
Arab League's Klibi Proposes 'Mini Arab Summit' [KUNA] A 3
PLO Official Praises Syria's Steadfastness [Damascus] A 3
EL PAIS Interviews Fatah's Salah Khalaf [Madrid 11 Jul] A 4
'Arafat Congratulates Mitterrand on National Day [VOP] A 6

ARABIAN PENINSULA

QATAR

Newspapers on GCC Meeting, Summit Cancellation C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Chatti Announces Postponement of Islamic Summit C 1
King Fahd: Reagan Message Inspires Optimism C 2
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 14 Jul]
Kuwaiti Official Signs Land Ownership Treaty C 2

EGYPT

FRG Foreign Minister Continues Cairo Visit D 1
Meets With 'Ali 14 July D 1
'Ali, Genscher Banquet Speeches D 2
'Source' Expresses Concern Over Iranian Attack D 3
Ethiopia Urged To Withdraw Forces From Somalia D 3
Cairo Radio Comments on Iranian Offensive D 4
AL-AKHBAR Blames U.S. for Israeli Invasion [12 Jul] D 5

IRAQ

Defense Minister Addresses Message to President E 1
Hammadi: We Will Fight Any Occupier to End E 1
Commander Says Thousands of Iranians Killed E 2
Anti-Iranian Demonstration Staged in Baghdad E 2
450 Iranian POW's Arrive in Basra 15 July E 3
Baghdad Radio on Reasons Behind Iranian Offensive E 3
General Command: Major Part of Invaders Destroyed E 4
Communique No 774 E 4
Khark Island 'Vital Target' E 4
Iranians Retreating E 5
Spokesman on Iranian Losses E 5
Shahabad, Dehloran Raided E 5

JORDAN

King Husayn Stresses Need for Arab Summit F 1
Al-Qasim Leaves for Nonaligned Council Meeting F 1
FRG's Genscher Makes Statement, Departs 14 July F 1
TIMES: Shultz Limited by Political Process [15 Jul] F 2
AD-DUSTUR: U.S. Must Deal With Root of Crisis [14 Jul] F 3

LEBANON

Reportage on Israeli Incursion 14-15 July G 1
Military Situation Reviewed G 1
Israeli Shelling Reported [VOP] G 1
Crossing Point Opened G 1
Lebanese Forces Command on Iranian Diplomats G 1
Beirut Radio Discusses Negotiations 'Deadlock' G 1
Cabinet Supports Sarkis, Al-Wazzan, Butrus G 2
Al-Wazzan Discusses Withdrawal of Foreign Forces G 3
Al-Wazzan Interviewed on Beirut Negotiations G 3
Al-Wazzan, PLO's Al-Hasan Discuss Situation G 6
Voice of Hope Cites Habib on Withdrawal G 6
Butrus Appraises Details on Multinational Force G 6
Italy Expresses 'Readiness' To Join Peace Force G 7
Sham'un Discusses Shultz Comments on Lebanon G 7

SYRIA

Al-Asad Receives Letter From Reagan 14 July H 1
Syrian, PDRY, Algerian Officials Meet 14 July H 1
ICATU Central Council Begins Meeting 14 July H 1
Saddam Husayn Reportedly Has Official Executed H 1

ISRAEL

Minister Shamir Interviewed on Lebanon, Shultz I 1

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

SWAPO Leader Arrives, Condemns U.S. Atitude Q 1
Bendjedid Sees Off Niger President 14 July Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi: Always Ready To Talk With U.S. [ANSA] Q 1
Liaison Bureau Criticizes Saudi 'Collusion' Q 2

MOROCCO

Boucetta Departs on Five-Nation Tour 13 July Q 3
Tazi Leaves for Nonaligned Meeting in Cyprus Q 3

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

Moi Appeals for Ethiopia-Somalia Cease-Fire R 1

SOMALIA

Defense Ministry Reports Ethiopian Attack 13 July R 1
DFSS Launches New Attack on Government Forces [Radio Kulmis] R 1
DFSS Urges No Interference, 'Particulary U.S.' [Radio Kulmis] R 2

UGANDA

Muwanga Comments on Guerrilla Operation, Libya [AFP] R 2

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

PIONEER Warns Against Economic Isolation T 1
Commentary Views Church Role in Revolution T 1
Catholic Bishops Appeal to Nation, PNDC T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

President Discusses 'Maputo Reconciliation' T 3
[Dakar LE SOLEIL 7 Jul]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos: RSA Continues Undeclared War U 1
President Welcomes 'Normal Relations' With PRC U 1
People's Assembly Session Discusses Budget U 1
Party Official Dismissed; Minister Rubuked [AFP] U 2
Dos Santos Receives Award; Cubans Praised U 2
Rwandan Education Minister Arrives 13 July U 3

LESOTHO

RSA Soldier Asks Asylum Over Human Rights U 4

MOZAMBIQUE

'Rebels' Reportedly Blow Up Railway Line [Lusaka] U 4
'Counterrevolutionaries' Say RSA Supplied Weapons [Luanda] U 4

NAMIBIA

Nujoma, DTA Comment on New York Negotiations U 5
Nujoma Statement in Paris U 5
DTA Spokesman U 5

SOUTH AFRICA

Foreign Minister on Namibia, Cuban Presence U 6
Johannesburg Cites Mozambique Resistance Actions U 8

'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY PREFERS PLO MOVE TO SYRIA

NC151130 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Quoting informed sources in Beirut, REUTER has said Yasir 'Arafat has officially informed the Syrian Government that the PLO prefers to move to Syria if an agreement on the departure of the Palestinian fedayeen from Beirut could be reached. REUTER added that this step is part of 'Arafat's efforts to break the deadlock in the discussions to end the war in Lebanon.

'ARAFAT SUPPORTS DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH U.S.

NC142026 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has expressed his support of holding direct negotiations between the PLO and the United States.

In a press interview, 'Arafat emphasized that the PLO will not leave Beirut except within the framework of comprehensive negotiations, including the possibility of establishing the Palestinian state. He said these negotiations will depend mainly on U.S. initiatives and concessions.

SALAH KHALAF SAYS PLO AWAITING NEW PROPOSALS

NC141920 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Fatah Central Committee member Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] has expressed support for a peaceful solution of the Lebanese situation under the auspices of international forces. He added that despite the fact that there are constructive initiatives, such as the French initiative, the situation has not yet become completely clear.

He said the PLO is awaiting new proposals and it firmly rejects the Israeli conditions and blackmail. Brother Abu Iyad expressed hope that the Nonaligned Liaison Bureau will approve, during its meeting in Cyprus tomorrow, the formation of international forces under UN trusteeship and the diplomatic, political and economic boycott of Israel.

PNC MEMBER APPEALS FOR RECOGNITION OF PLO

LD141820 Kuwait KUNA in English 1608 GMT 14 Jul 82

[By Nancy [name indistinct]]

[Text] London, July 14 (KUNA) -- Palestine National Council member 'Isam as-Sartawi Wednesday appealed to the United Sttes and other Western governments to grant formal recognition to the Palestine Liberation Organisation since it had expressed its "unequivocal" readiness for mutual recognition with Israel.

As-Sartawi's appeal came at a London press conference, following an "historic" meeting in Paris yesterday to publicise the Palestine National Council's official resolution of April 1981 [as received] endorsing mutual recognition between the PLO and Israel.

The "clear-cut message" at the Paris meeting, the Palestinian leader said, was that Western governments had been telling the PLO for the last seven years that if "if it can be established unequivocally that you, the PLO, have conceded or are ready to concede to Israel the right to exist on a mutual basis, then we shall formally recognise you and enter into relations with you."

Unfortunately, As-Sartawi said, so far there had been no reaction from the American [word indistinct] European governments to the PLO's latest move. If no such reaction comes, it would mean that the governments of the Western world have "put forth a political programme, and then when it came down to fulfilling it, in the way they stated it, they were unable to deliver," he said.

President Reagan's special envoy Philip Habib "should be instructed to start talking directly with Yasir 'Arafat and not through a chain of intermediaries, to find a solution to the crisis in Lebanon," As-Sartawi added.

As-Sartawi reiterated his statement in Paris yesterday that in a series of secret meetings with European officials and with the Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali on behalf of the United States, the PLO decided to issue a public statement to make the Palestinians' position of mutual recognition "visible to the world." The announcement would "prove that the obstacle placed by Kissinger" -- that the U.S. would neither recognise nor talk with the PLO until they recognised Israel -- "was totally destroyed by the National Council's resolution." The PLO could then say to the United States and the rest of the Western world, "now please recognise formally, openly and unequivocally, the PLO," As-Sartawi said.

But the meeting, scheduled for June 14, was cancelled after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon June 4, "because we did not want to give the impression that we are making our positive and constructive Palestinian platform visible under the pressure of the war, that we are defeated and we are capitulating," he added. The Palestinian position was stated by As-Sartawi in Paris yesterday "because we are victorious in Beirut, because 15,000 glorious Palestinian and Lebanese fighters have stood up to the third mightiest army in the world for 40 days."

As-Sartawi shared the platform with two representatives of the Israeli "peace camp" to emphasise the seriousness and openness of the PLO-Israeli peace efforts.

Israeli General Mattiyahu Peled, who last served with the Israeli army in 1969, and is now one of the most outspoken leaders of the peace camp, said that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon was already the longest war fought by Israel since 1948, as well as the "least popular."

The Israeli Government had four goals for which the war in Lebanon was started, the general said: "eliminating the PLO, chasing Palestinian refugees out of Lebanon, pushing the Syrian Army out of Lebanon, and establishing in Beirut a puppet Phalangist government which would take orders from Israel. None of these goals had yet been achieved, he added, "and I sincerely believe for the future of relations between Israel and the Palestinian people, between Israel and the Arab world, and for the future of the Middle East generally, that it is extremely important that none of these goals should be achieved."

One reason the Israeli Government was now insisting on destroying the leadership of the PLO "is exactly that this leadership of the PLO has led the organisation towards a political solution of the conflict, and the goal of eliminating the PLO, in effect, is that of eliminating any possibility of achieving a political solution to the conflict," Peled asserted. The Israeli general called on world leaders to protect the PLO leadership from Israeli destruction, because if "the PLO leadership is eliminated, it would mean that the chances of a negotiated solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict would be put off for many, many years."

The joint press conference gave official PLO endorsement to secret talks which had been going on for the last eight years between As-Sartawi and other PLO officials and the Israeli peace movement, according to the Israeli journalist Uri Avneri.

Speaking from the same platform here, Avneri, who was the first Israeli journalist ever to be granted an interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in a meeting in west Beirut last week, stressed that both events demonstrated that the PLO now openly endorsed a peaceful settlement in the Middle East and peace with Israel. "Israel should now take the initiative and offer peace to Palestine, and create a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza," Avneri stressed. And the PLO, as the combatants, should negotiate directly in west Beirut, rather than dealing through multiple intermediaries, he went on.

As-Sartawi pointed out that Anveri now faces possible treason charges in Israel for "meeting with an enemy agent."

Anveri, who will nevertheless return to Israel, said that if there is a trial, he would propose to the Israeli Government that it allows As-Sartawi to come to Israel and testify on his behalf, thus leading to the peace movement's goal of de facto Israeli recognition of the PLO.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI PROPOSES 'MINI ARAB SUMMIT'

LD141726 Kuwait KUNA in English 1616 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tunis, July 14 (KUNA) -- Reliable Arab League sources said here Wednesday that Secretary General Chedli Klibi has proposed today holding a mini Arab summit grouping leaders of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria and Palestine. Those well placed sources told KUNA that a memorandum conveying the call will be distributed this afternoon to representatives of the countries concerned at the Arab League.

Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, Syria, Lebanon and the PLO are the members of a mini committee formed by the Arab foreign ministers meeting held in Tunis last month to follow up the situation in Lebanon and find appropriate means of enforcing an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon mainly through contacting permanent members at the Security Council to implement resolutions to that effect. The sources explained that Klibi aims at grouping those countries at a heads of state level and not foreign ministers.

The secretary general did not determine the venue or time of the proposed summit until after the leaders concerned agree to attend such a meeting, the sources added.

(?They conclude) that the summit will only explore means of resisting the Israeli aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

PLO OFFICIAL PRAISES SYRIA'S STEADFASTNESS

JN141924 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, PLO Executive Committee member, made an exclusive statement to the television news in which he said:

[Begin recording] We are now witnessing the purest examples of struggle in Lebanon. The Syrian, Lebanese and Palestinian fighters are fighting and their blood and sweat are mixing, thus stressing once again the unity of our struggle and the failure of the enemy's maneuvers to undermine the unity of this tripartite force. We are certain that Syria's stance, leadership and army's support for the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people constitute the main factor of our present confrontation. [end recording]

EL PAIS INTERVIEWS FATAH'S SALAH KHALAF

PM141001 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 11 Jul 82 p 2

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf by "I.C.," on 9 July in Beirut]

[Text] Beirut -- Question: What stage has been reached in the Palestinian-Lebanese-U.S. negotiations to avert the "battle of Beirut" between fedayeen and Israeli armed forces?

Answer: Our stance advocates the Israeli army withdraw to 8 km from its current position around the capital, and a regrouping of the Palestinian militia in the refugee camps south of Beirut, which would be protected by international troops under UN control.

This force would place itself between us and the Israeli army. Only afterward would an in-depth discussion between the PLO and the Lebanese Government to redefine our military, political and other presence in this country begin. As for whether the 1,600 U.S. marines aboard the five warships sailing close to the Lebanese coast will form part of the international force, that depends on the UN Security Council.

Question: What is the U.S. and Israeli stance?

Answer: Just 48 hours ago (Wednesday night) Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan informed Lebanese Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri and leftwing leader Walid Junblatt that the United States proposed a total evacuation of Palestinian fighters and leaders by sea, on board U.S. 6th Fleet ships, or by land to Syria, along the Beirut-Damascus road, partly controlled by the Israeli army.

Washington also asked us to provide a detailed timetable for the withdrawal of our fedayeen from the Tripoli region and from the Al-Biqa' Valley. Only after our withdrawal from Beirut would an international force -- principally U.S., but with some French contingents -- establish itself in the capital. The U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, explains that the force cannot arrive before then because it would be trapped between belligerent parties and could suffer casualties among its ranks. Frankly, all this is ridiculous. Al-Wazzan, Birri and Junblatt rejected this plan before we did.

Question: How do you explain the fact that the Lebanese and international press describe the negotiations as being much more advanced than they actually are, judging from what you say?

Answer: Sometimes when I read it I have the impression I am not a member of the negotiating delegation. What happens is that it distorts leaders' statements, such as the one by PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi, according to which the issue is 70 percent resolved. As a general rule there is a U.S.-Israeli campaign of misinformation nurtured by false disclosures to distract people's attention and to play down the Beirut question, probably in order to achieve a lessening of international pressure.

Few Believed We Would Last 37 Days

Question: Do you not believe that the PLO placed itself in an untenable military situation by organizing a small army of 15,000 men in the south, which was much larger than a guerrilla force?

Answer: During the Lebanese civil war the Phalangists received heavy weapons from Israel that we too had to acquire in order to confront them. Later, the constant incursions by the Israeli air force forced us to equip ourselves with antiaircraft and artillery defenses in order to respond by firing on its territory.

In retrospect, I must admit that some of our weapons were useless, such as the obsolete Soviet T-34 battle tank, for instance. However, nobody believed we could beat the huge Israeli war machine, but very few believed we would last 37 days, which is how long we have held out now.

Question: What is your opinion of the Arab countries' activity with respect to the conflict, and more specifically that of Syria and Saudi Arabia?

Answer: In general I am dissatisfied. Of course, Syria ordered the troops it had in Lebanon to fight resolutely, which they have done and are still doing. As for the Saudis, they claim to have done all they could, but I believe they could have exerted considerably more pressure.

The Palestinian fighter at the front believes the least they should do is impose an oil embargo, as in 1973, and withdraw their funds from U.S. financial institutions. In fact, the Arab countries have failed to adopt even a symbolic decision, such as the provisional withdrawal of their ambassadors in Washington.

We are paying the price of the continuation of the Camp David process, of the Iran-Iraq conflict and of the Gulf monarchs' attachment to power, which prevents them from taking initiatives -- in short, of the division of the Islamic world which enables Israel to impose itself. Perhaps the PLO has never been so alone within the Arab world -- although the peoples do not abandon us -- but there is another side to this: It has never been so independent as it is now.

Question: The war in Lebanon has restored to Egypt -- your sworn enemy since the signing of the Camp David peace treaty with Israel -- something of a leading role within the Arab world, and even the PLO has had to resume contacts with Cairo.

Answer: I cannot prevent Egyptian President Husni Mubarak from sending messages to the United States' Ronald Reagan. You will tell me Mubarak's diplomatic demarches with Reagan or at the United Nations could be beneficial, but so are those of French President Francois Mitterrand, who had fewer obligations than the Egyptian head of state, however. By this I mean Egypt has not been equal to its historical role in the Arab world. Moreover, I am not surprised the United States is trying in the present negotiations to throw us into Egypt's arms in order to involve us in the Camp David process. I can assure you that those fighting here will not go to Cairo.

Question: Has the PLO been disappointed by the USSR's lack of solidarity?

Answer: Since the first day of the conflict we have said we expected more from the USSR than mere verbal declarations. Moscow defines its stance to a large extent on the Arab stance, and if our brothers had reacted more energetically the Soviet Government would probably have acted more resolutely. Even so, the warning issued to Reagan on Thursday by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev goes beyond the Arab stance, and we are grateful for it.

Israeli Society Very Reactionary

Question: Do you believe the demonstrations in Israel against the war are an indication of a positive change in Israeli society?

Answer: We appreciate the Tel Aviv demonstrations and the refusal of dozens of Israeli army officers to serve in the occupation army in Lebanon. I want to make it quite clear, however, that contrary to any preconceptions in this connection, Israeli society is profoundly reactionary.

Question: What will be the PLO's future after this crisis?

Answer: It is still too early to forecast the PLO's future evolution. What I do know is that after evey major massacre of Palestinians, isolated and uncontrollable individuals take violent revenge on the accomplices of the wars imposed on us -- and when I say accomplices I have in mind particularly certain Arab regimes.

'ARAFAT CONGRATULATES MITTERRAND ON NATIONAL DAY

NC141740 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1545 GMT 14 Jul 82

["Text" of cable sent by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to French President Francois Mitterrand on French national day]

[Text] It gives me pleasure on the occasion of the national day of the French Republic to congratulate you and the friendly French people on behalf of all the sons of our Arab Palestinian people, all my brother members of the PLO Executive Committee and my own behalf. We wish you good health and happiness, and progress and prosperity for your friendly people. All the world needs to adhere to the ideals this national day signifies -- the ideals of freedom, fraternity and equality -- particularly now when the Israeli invasion forces are invading the terriroty of the Lebanese Republic and are carrying out operations of extermination, killing and displacement against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. In addition to the destruction and displacements, the likes of which have not been seen since World War II, the Israeli forces are now imposing a tight military blockade on Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, and on its Lebanese citiziens and the Palestinian refugee inhabitants, who number over 800,000. They are at the same time continuously pouring on it a hell of bombs and rockets, defying international will and resolutions under a cover given them by the U.S. administration on all political, military, information and economic levels.

On the anniversary of this great national day, which introduced a new era for humanity and for the defense of freedom, equality and justice, a horrific massacre is taking place in Lebanon against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples under conditions of a great silence which poses dangerous questions on the commitment of international forces and the effectiveness of international institutions and departments in confronting the use of brute force. We appreciate the stands of the French Government and people. We also appreciate your personal stand on the ordeal through which the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are passing, as well as the effective and active role [you are playing] in these difficult and dangerous times through which we are passing.

We, Your Excellency Mr President, believe we are resisting this aggression -- which is a legitimate right -- not only for our own sake but also for the rights of all people to live in freedom, fraternity and equality. I repeat congratulations on my own behalf and that of our people, coupled with my wishes for Your Excellency's good health and happiness and success, progress, happiness and prosperity for your friendly people.

It is a revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat

QATAR

NEWSPAPERS ON GCC MEETING, SUMMIT CANCELLATION

GF141246 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0830 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Manama, 14 Jul (WAKH) -- The Qatari paper AL-'ARAB points out that the emphasis by the GCC Ministerial Council in At-Ta'if on supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and standing by the PLO in the confrontation with the fierce Zionist aggression in Lebanon will reinforce the firmness of these peoples, strengthen national cohesion, and consequently serve the Arab issue, reinforce steadfastness against hazards and foil the goals of the U.S.-Zionist alliance.

The paper indicated that the ministerial council call for massing Arab capabilities and brushing aside differences in order to confront the enemy and its aggressive goals reflects the extent of the Gulf commitment to the unity of this nation. This call also reflects reinforcement of this nation's cohesion and steadfastness against all dangers and challenges, particularly in these critical and grave circumstances where U.S.-Zionist plots, maneuvers and bargaining -- which are aimed at the presence of the PLO, the presence of the Palestinian people and their just cause -- have been exposed.

AR-RAYAH expressed regret at the cancellation of the emergency Arab summit in Tunis at the last moment. The paper viewed the cancellation as prior admittance of the results of the summit deliberations and also as an indication of the grave Zionist invasion of Lebanon and its effect on the political and geographic map of the Arab world. [sentence as received] The paper demanded the Arab countries realize the dimensions of this invasion and foil all expansionist aggressive plans.

The English-language GULF TIMES expressed pessimism at the collapse of efforts to hold the Arab summit at a time the Arabs of Lebanon continue steadfast in confronting the savage Zionist invasion. The paper regrets that some Arab leaders have adopted positions that do not serve the Arab issue. Stressing that such positions favor only the Zionist enemy, the paper said that while these events occur, there is a possibility of a major confrontation between Iraq and Iran.

The paper added that it is time for the Arabs and Muslims to adhere to the book of God in this holy month and put an end to the shedding of Muslim blood. It is also time to direct all our capabilities and blood against the enemy, who continues to shed the blood of our Muslim brethern in Lebanon, in order to liberate holy Jerusalem from the claws of Zionism.

SAUDI ARABIA

CHATTI ANNOUNCES POSTPONEMENT OF ISLAMIC SUMMIT

LD141602 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Jidda, 14 Jul (SPA) -- Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, announced the postponement of the extraordinary conference of Islamic foreign ministers which was due to be held in Tunis from 17-18 July -- at the request of the PLO -- to prepare an Islamic summit conference.

Chatti has sent a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, informing him of this decision in view of the lack of a quorum for such a meeting. He also sent similar cables to the foreign ministers of those countries which had agreed to attend.

KING FAHD: REAGAN MESSAGE INSPIRES OPTIMISM

PM141527 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 14 Jul 82 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent's report: "New Signs in U.S. Stand After Saudi Pressures; Shultz, Palestinian People's Rights Basic Fact; Problem Must Be Resolved and Their Representatives Should Participate in Negotiations"]

[Excerpts] London, Washington -- Saudi pressures on the United States have produced important and significant results in that George Shultz, the new secretary of state, referred for the first time to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and affirmed that the Palestine problem is a principal fact in the Middle East and that it should be resolved urgently. He said this requires the participation of the Palestinian representatives in the negotiations.

This significant development confirms the failure of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon to achieve its objective only a few hours after King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz announced to the Cabinet his receipt of a message from President Reagan revealing a response inspiring optimism. King Fahd affirmed that Saudi Arabia will continue to make endeavors with the United States so that the United States may exert greater efforts to halt the inhuman massacre the Zionist forces are committing. The king also called for unity of ranks and for these united ranks to speak out with a single voice in order to thwart the enemy's efforts to achieve his objectives.

KUWAITI OFFICIAL SIGNS LAND OWNERSHIP TREATY

GF150931 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Kuwaiti Cabinet, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-'Utaybi, left At-Ta'if this afternoon after a 3-day visit to the kingdom. He was seen off by Under Secretary of the Ministry of Interior Dr 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Jumaz and other senior officials.

Dr al-'Utaybi conferred with His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at noon today. During the meeting, there was a discussion concerning several issues important to both countries. The meeting was attended by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Kingdom Sa'ud al-'Uthaymi.

During this visit, Mr al-'Utaybi signed the At-Ta'if treaty in which both countries settled the ownership of territories belonging to Saudi citizens in the Kuwaiti area of the neutral zone and came to agreement on other related problems. The disputes were settled in a friendly atmosphere and in accordance with the land vision agreement, the memorandum of understanding and the Riyadh reports.

Mr al-'Utaybi told reporters at the airport that he thanks His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz for their brotherly cooperation. He described his talks with Saudi officials as successful and fruitful.

FRG FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES CAIRO VISIT

Meets With 'Ali 14 July

JN141812 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1650 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met today with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is currently visiting Cairo.

MENA has learned that the talks centered on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the bestial Israeli acts against the Palestinians and the importance of a speedy confrontation of the dangerous situation in Lebanon. MENA has also learned that Kamal Hasan 'Ali explained that what is happening in Lebanon cannot be accepted or justified by anyone and that the continuation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon will expose the entire region to dangerous consequences.

It has also been learned that Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed the need for an Israeli withdrawal and for aiding and preserving the Palestinian people. He also emphasized that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the crisis and that a comprehensive settlement must be found in order to give the Palestinian people their legitimate rights, particularly to self-determination. This settlement is the only way of achieving genuine justice and peace in the region.

Following their meeting in Cairo today, Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his FRG counterpart, Genscher, held a press conference. 'Ali said the meeting provided a good opportunity for exchanging views, particularly on Lebanon. 'Ali described the talks as extremely fruitful. He said the European declaration issued in Brussels on 29 June had been constructive and that we agree on most of the points in this declaration. Hasan 'Ali added: Perhaps we have some differences on the priorities in this matter, but we agree that a cease-fire in Lebanon is of vital importance in stopping the bloodshed and providing an opportunity for talks between the Lebanese Government and the PLO.

'Ali said the Israeli forces must withdraw from around Beirut and that any Syrian or PLO withdrawal should be approved by the Lebanese Government but not under Israeli occupation. He added that the final withdrawal of Israeli forces must be completed in the very near future so as to realize stability and security in the region and create a chance for the resumption of the peace process. This is Egypt's view and stance on this crisis.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that, during his talks with Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, views were exchanged on the Lebanese crisis, which is the most important issue. Genscher said: There are no differences between us. We trust Egypt's policy, which enjoys our support particularly at this difficult period. Egypt has its own role to play in this important region that we consider a neighbor. Along with our 10 EEC partners, we expressed our views in the Brussels declaration issued on 29 June. We demanded the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon and the preservation of Lebanon's sovereignty and authority over all Lebanese territory. Genscher added: We look forward to a permanent cease-fire to stop the bloodshed and find a solution. We agree with our friends in Egypt that in order to find a final solution to the Middle East problem it is important as well as necessary to give the Palestinian people the right of self-determination, which will give them hope. We are pleased to find that agreement on these issues exists among us, Europe and Egypt.

Answering a question, Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: The resumption of hostilities between Iraq and Iran was one of the issues discussed during the talks. We hope the cease-fire will again be established, because there is no need for more bloodshed. There is no need for the resumption of hostilities, especially since the Iranian invasion of Iraq is taking place at a time when Iraq expressed its desire to negotiate and remain within its own borders.

Answering another question on his views concerning yesterday's statement by George Shultz in which he said the Palestinian problem is a main fact in the Middle East, 'Ali said this statement covered almost all points and centered on the Palestinian problem as the basis of the Middle East issue. He said: This problem requires a speedy solution, and we agree with him in this regard. When asked whether he considered this a good new gesture, 'Ali said this was not a new step but coming as it does on this occasion it is strong and positive. Answering a question on Egypt's contacts with the United States, he said: There are daily contacts, and I believe and hope that the policy declared by Shultz will find its way to implementation.

'Ali, Genscher Banquet Speeches

JN142104 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) -- Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has announced that the Israeli invasion of Lebanon constitutes a blow at all peace efforts in the Middle East and that, unless this invasion is contained, it will have a grave impact on the region's security and stability for many years to come. He asserted that the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is the true key to resolving the Middle East crisis. The important demand after the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, he said, is the achievement of a just settlement of the Palestinian problem and the Palestinians' participation in determining their fate.
speech Kamal Hasan 'Ali delivered this evening in honor of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his delegation.

'Ali said: Your visit to Egypt comes during a very critical time in which tragic events threaten not only the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent citizens in Lebanon but the entire region as well. The Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he stressed, constitutes a blow to all peace efforts in the Middle East. Now as never before, is the time for all peace-loving people to exert sincere efforts. Therefore, we hereby confirm our satisfaction with the important principles included in the statement on the Israeli invasion of Lebanon issued by heads of the European Community states in June. 'Ali added: I want to emphasize the European Community's condemnation of the invasion and the call for a quick withdrawal of Israeli forces besieging Beirut as a first step toward a comprehensive withdrawal from all Lebanon. I also want to emphasize the European Community's desire to start negotiations based on the principle of ensuring the security of all peoples and the participation of all parties concerned in these negotiations on the basis of accepting the right of existence of each party.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali emphasized that Israel has failed to ensure its security by the use of force, stressing that Israel will find security by fulfilling the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations, because the Palestinian people must have a chance to practice their right to self-determination. Kamal Hasan 'Ali added that the right to self-determination is the main key to resolving the Middle East crisis. He said: The Palestinian people must now feel that the entire world is backing their right to self-determination. We have to give the Palestinians hope for a better future and the desire to trust peace.

Without the Palestinians' participation, 'Ali stressed, there will be no peace in the Middle East. The next step after the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is the achievement of a just settlement for the Palestinian problem that may secure the Palestinians' participation in determining their fate.

'Ali added that there is a persistent need to convince Israel to cease fire and withdraw its forces from Lebanon immediately. He asserted that if the Israeli forces remain in Lebanon this will bring destruction to the entire region. The Egyptian minister repeated that what is taking place in Lebanon is rejected as unjustified by our people. The war taking place there is threatening the lives and properties of thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher delivered a speech in which he praised the strong relations and joint cooperation between the two countries. Genscher said the European Community member-states are paying great attention to the Lebanese crisis. These states issued a statement on 29 June clarifying their stand, calling for the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon, ending the bloody massacres and underlining the need to reach a comprehensive settlement. Genscher added: A comprehensive settlement will remain unattainable unless the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and participation in determining their fate are taken into consideration.

Regarding his current tour, Genscher said he wants to exchange views with officials in the region in order to embark on a role to bring about peace in the region. Genscher praised Egypt's efforts in this regard.

'SOURCE' EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER IRANIAN ATTACK

JN141553 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry has said Egypt is following with deep concern the news that Iranian forces have entered Iraqi territory and are heading for Basra. He said Egypt continues to urge the two countries to adhere to the policy of serious and constructive dialogue to settle their disputes and calls on them to stop military operations that will result in more human and material losses making the road to peace more difficult.

The source said Egypt calls on the two Muslim states, during these blessed days of Ramadan, to adhere to Islamic principles and values and stop the bloodshed in order to prevent the loss of Arab and Islamic potential and resources in peripheral wars that ultimately do not serve the interests of the region's peoples or the security and stability of the region.

ETHIOPIA URGED TO WITHDRAW FORCES FROM SOMALIA

NC142302 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2210 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 14 Jul (MENA) -- Egypt has expressed anxiety and regret over reports on the entry of Ethiopian forces into Somalia and has emphasized that this Ethiopian action is unjustified and will lead the Horn of Africa into a new phase of tension.

According to a statement by an official source tonight, Egypt, on the basis of its African and Arab background, urges the Ethiopian Government to halt its military operations inside Somali territory, immediately withdraw its forces behind the international border between the two countries and adhere to the OAU charter. The source said the Egyptian Foreign Ministry is following the situation with extreme concern.

The text of the official source's statement follows:

It is with extreme anxiety that the Foreign Ministry received the reports of Ethiopian forces' entry into Somalia and the armed clashes taking place there. It is regrettable that after a period of tran uillity and peace in the Horn of Africa, the area is entering a new phase of tension as a result of this unjustified action by Ethiopia. Egypt, on the basis of its African and Arab background, urges the Ethiopian Government to halt its military operations inside Somali territory, immediately withdraw its forces behind the international border and abide by the OAU Charter, which stipulates respect for and the integrity and safety of the area's territories and the nonencroachment of existing borders.

Egypt hopes reason will be adhered to, that neighborly relations will be respected and that a suitable atmosphere will be prepared for the solving differences by [word indistinct] means. The Foreign Ministry is following the situation with extreme concern.

CAIRO RADIO COMMENTS ON IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

JN141456 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 82

['Abd al-'Azim Hammad's commentary: "The Iranian Offensive Against Iraq Exposes the Entire Region to Immense Dangers"]

[Text] Iran announced today that it has started its all-out offensive against Iraq. An official Iraqi communique admitted that the Iranian forces penetrated the Iraqi border in the Basra area and reached 10 km deep inside Iraqi territory. Iran, which rejected the UN Security Council resolution issued the day before yesterday calling for an end to the Iraq-Iran war, never kept its determination to invade Iraq a secret. The Iranian leaders set three terms for keeping their forces on the border. These terms are: Unconditional withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iranian territory, paying reparations estimated at $50 billion to Iran and putting Saddam Husayn on trial at an international court for starting the hostilities. Some Iranian leaders have added a fourth term, namely, the overthrow of the present regime in Iraq.

Recently, Iraq unilaterally declared that it was withdrawing its forces from Iranian territory. The Baghdad government also agreed to form a neutral committee to investigate the issue of who started the war. The GCC states have offered to pay Iran suitable reparations for the war. Now we find that the terms set by Iran to stop its forces at the border have either been realized or are on their way to realization with the exception of the fourth condition which used to be proposed and withdrawn, namely, the overthrow of the Iraqi regime.

This last condition by Iran is illegal and illogical. Nobody imagines that the present Iraqi regime should quit so that Iran does not carry out its threats to invade Iraq. Some observers never took this condition seriously. However, recently, the Iranian leaders, newspapers and radio have spoken of the need to liberate Iraq. Demonstrations allegedly by Iraqis were staged in Iranian towns demanding the overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's regime and the establishment of an Iranian-style Islamic republic in Iraq.

All indications, therefore, are that Iran's plan to invade Iraq is not only aimed at taking the war reparations by force and taking revenge on those who started the war, but at putting foreign pressure on the Iraqi people on their choice of form of government. This aim in itself is part of a more comprehensive Iranian aim, namely, exporting the Khomeyni-style revolution to the rest of the Arab states. However, the Iranian leaders forget that to follow such a course would lead the Arab region and the Islamic areas to various storms. Iran and its Islamic revolution may be the first to be swept away by these storms.

AL-AKHBAR BLAMES U.S. FOR ISRAELI INVASION

PM140827 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 12 Jul 82 p 12

[Mustafa Amin daily column: "Idea"]

[Text] I do not believe Begin is angry with Sharon. I cannot imagine that the Israeli prime minister opposes the Israeli defense minister. On the contrary, Begin is now embracing Sharon and congratulating him for having massacred the Palestinians, destroyed civilians' houses, tightened the siege on Beirut and cut off water and electricity to its residents.

All these are achievements deserving congratulations, medals, embraces and honoring ceremonies.

Has not Sharon executed a Dayr Yasin massacre in every Lebanese town and village, whereas Begin himself committed the Dayr Yasir massacre in one single village only?

The reports leaking from Tel Aviv about a rift within the Israeli Cabinet and disagreement between the government and the opposition as well as about differences between hawks and doves are intended to fool us and exploit our good nature and naivete, not to say our stupidity.

The responsibility for the massacre of Palestinians and Lebanese is not the responsibility of a ministry or the government alone; it is the responsibility of all Israel. It is a decision written in blood that Israel does not wish to live with the Arabs but wants to annihilate them; it is waving the olive branch in one hand while concealing the dagger behind its back in the other.

We do not blame Israel alone for putting us to the dagger; we blame the United States first because it gave Israel the dagger with which to kill us. The vast armament the United States has given Israel on the pretext that it could thereby defend itself against Arab aggression has encouraged Israel to act wantonly in the Arab area. It is like a drunken woman who has found a barrel of wine, poured it down her throat and lost her mind; it has gone on smashing and striking at everything around it, confident that the policeman, her friend, ally and lover, will let the killer go free and arrest the victim. He will veto any Security Council resolution upholding the UN Charter, will veto the peoples' independence, veto freedom and veto human rights.

Every bomb dropped on the refugee camps and civilians' homes in Lebanon has hit every Arab house in every Arab country. Every bullet fired at an Arab child, Arab woman or Arab old man is a bullet that has hit every Arab, Muslim and Christian causing a wound that will never heal.

The siege of an Arab capital is a siege of all the Arabs, both Muslims and Christians.

The Arabs can break this siege if they besiege Israel with their solidarity and stand as one man against this aggression. We can besiege Israel with our solidarity.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

JN142250 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 2155 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] His Excellency Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, has received the following message from Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and defense minister:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Your Excellency President of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn: With great accuracy, sincerity and allegiance, and with adherence to orders, the Iraqi Armed Forces have experienced difficult and tiring days as the enemy continued its arrogance and conceit and as its senior officials continued to threaten to penetrate our borders. The enemy's crystal-clear plan is to humiliate our army and people. The army has been massing its forces, which are trained and armed with fanaticism and resentment, and are using offensive combat formations against our forces. Yet, with a deep awareness of the dimensions of the political decision to disclose the enemy's expansionist tendencies and expose its allegations, in front of the entire world we gave up our natural right to take the initiative necessitated by the circumstances and requirements of the continued war, thus leaving the enemy to select the appropriate time and place of the battle, regardless of the difficulties and dangers that are well known to the president.

However, with a blind stupidity that opposed declared international wishes, the enemy insisted on penetrating our land. Humbly speaking, and with great confidence, we managed to absorb the thrust of the offensive, stood fast in the face of the enemy and then moved to strike the enemy with great strength and vehemence, inflicting on its forces serious harm and ridding the homeland's soil of the enemy's soldiers and aggression.

History will always remember 14 July as a bright spot in Iraqi military history. The battle east of Basra will occupy a prominent place in the lives of our people and will mark a turning point having great influence on all dimensions of life in this militant country. This battle will remain a rich lesson for hamanity and its military history.

Our army has proved that the sincere and hard efforts, the valuable blood and souls of the innocent martyrs who fell in sacrifice for this homeland shall never be wasted.

Long live Your Excellency!
Long live the army!
Long live the homeland!

[Signed] 'Adnan Khayrallah, defense minister

HAMMADI: WE WILL FIGHT ANY OCCUPIER TO END

JN150702 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 15 Jul (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that no one in the world can occupy an inch of Iraq. He added: We will fight any occupier to the end.

In a statement to journalists after meeting with French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson here last night, Dr Hammadi said the situation at the southern front is not at all a source of worry. He added that Iraq, which denounced the Iranian rulers' expansionist and aggressive policy throughout the past 2 years, was not taken by surprise by their recent aggression.

On the other hand, Claude Cheysson praised the strong, good and continuous relations between Iraq and France. He added: France has expressed its support for Iraq's right to choose its identity. He stressed that the French Government considers any threats against Iraq's unity and independence a direct and certain danger to the region's states and their security and stability. The French minister pointed out that the recent Iranian offensive against Iraq was met with strong Iraqi resistance.

Dr Hammadi arrived in Paris from New York yesterday after participating in the UN Security Council's debates on the Iraq-Iran conflict.

COMMANDER SAYS THOUSANDS OF IRANIANS KILLED

JN150835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) -- A senior Iraqi military commander has said that Iraqi forces lured Iranian forces, which attacked Iraq's international border, into selected deathtraps in accordance with a premeditated plan and then completely destroyed them.

The commander of the Usamah forces, which confronted the Iranian aggressors, said in a press statement published here today that the enemy had massed thousands of troops and Khomeyni guards for its offensive. He added that the enemy tried to penetrate Iraq's international borders, but the Iraqi units confronted it and managed to stop its advance. The Iraqi units then lured the enemy forces into selected deathtraps in accordance with a premeditated plan.

The military commander stressed that the Iraqi forces managed afterward to defeat the Iranian offensive and destroy it completely, inflicting massive losses.

The Iraqi officer said the battlefield turned into a graveyard for thousands of enemy dead. Moreover the enemy left destroyed and intact vehicles on the battlefield and took to its heels. He stressed that the Iraqi forces will remain the iron fist of Iraq and the Arab nation.

In a dispatch from the Basra area, AL-JUMHURIYAH correspondents said they saw scores of enemy armor and vehicles ablaze. Meanwhile, the battlefield was filled with the enemy's dead bodies, in addition to a large number of prisoners.

ANTI-IRANIAN DEMONSTRATIONS STAGED IN BAGHDAD

JN150855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0835 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) -- Mammoth popular demonstrations were staged in Baghdad and the Iraqi governorates today to protest the Iranian aggression against Iraq and the attempt to desecrate the national soil.

The masses asserted their determination to continue to struggle and to confront with high capability the Zionist, imperialist, expansionist and aggressive Iranian schemes against our country and Arab nation. The masses renewed the pledge to stand in one line with our valiant armed forces, to firmly confront the expansionist Iranian aggression to which our country has been a target for about 2 years and to bravely fight the treacherous enemy in defense of sovereignty and dignity.

450 IRANIAN POW'S ARRIVE IN BASRA 15 JULY

JN150808 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0755 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Basra, 15 Jul (INA) -- A new group of Iranian POW's arrived in Basra this morning. An INA correspondent said this group consists of 450 officers and soldiers. He cited a responsible Iraqi officer as saying that the process of evacuating the POW's from the frontlines is continuing and that other groups of Iranian POW's are scheduled to arrive in Basra.

In Communique No 744 issued last night, the Armed Forces General Command said a large number of Iranian officers and soldiers have been captured by Iraqi forces. The POW's include a number of high-ranking officers. The first group of Iranian POW's arrived in Basra yesterday.

BAGHDAD RADIO ON REASONS BEHIND IRANIAN OFFENSIVE

JN150605 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0510 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Perhaps the main question now posed after the new Iranian aggression against the operational sectors in Basra and the attempt to cross the international border is: Why have the Tehran rulers embarked on this new adventure at a time when Iraq has withdrawan its forces from Iran, welcomed the recent UN Security Council resolution and manifested the greatest possible flexibility and concern for peace and a cease-fire? In reply to this question the following facts emerge:

1. The ruling clique in Tehran is implementing an imperialist-Zionist scheme not only against Iraq but also against the whole Arab nation. Iraq's escalation of aggression against Iraq comes at a time when the Zionist enemy is escalating its large-scale aggression against Lebanon in an attempt to annihilate the Palestinian people and to impose Zionist hegemony on all Lebanon. This coincidence in the aggression launched by Iran and the Zionist entity reflects the fact that the Iranian aggression is part of a major plot to subjugate the Arab nation.

2. The main issue is that of ambitions on Iraq and not that of Iranian lands or the demand for compensation or the like. Iraq has not left the Iranian rulers any justification for aggression after withdrawing its forces from Iran and after repeatedly calling for the formation of an international or Islamic arbitration committee to determine the aggressor. Nevertheless, the Iranian aggressors escalated the war and hastened to blare out frantic statements against Iraq, its sovereignty and independence.

3. The ruling regime in Tehran, which has established and is still establishing the closest ties with the Zionist entity and which falsely claimed to uphold the Palestinian cause has practically proved through its new aggression that it is no less dangerous to the Arab nation than the Zionist entity itself. This regime is seeking to impose its influence and control on the Arab homeland's eastern flank and prevent Iraq from playing its historical role in confronting the Zionist invasion as indicated in this regime's rejection of Iraq's initiative to cease fire and its escalation of aggression. What greater service does the Zionist entity want than this service which is rendered on its account by the regime of charlatan Khomeyni?

In light of these clear-cut facts, the glorious Iraqis, who rally around their historical leadership represented by leader President Saddam Husayn, and who fought the Iranian invaders for 2 years, will fight them more valiantly, more bravely and with the maximum degree of preparedness to sacrifice in defense of our beloved Iraq. Khomeyni and his covetous clique are well aware of the valiant Iraqi Army's capability. They are also well aware of the great Iraqi people's capability. There is no victory except from God.

GENERAL COMMAND: MAJOR PART OF INVADERS DESTROYED

Communique No 774

JN141802 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Communique No 774 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 July]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The valiant forces of Iraq have continued the counterattack which they began this morning against the forces of the aggressive Khomeyni clique which has dared to cross our borders to lay waste to our sacred national soil in the Basra area. Since this morning, and as of the issuance of this communique, our forces have carried out lightning destructive attacks on the enemy forces and, in the wake of successful attacks, have succeeded in destroying the major part of its invading force while some of the enemy have fled from the battlefield.

The enemy sustained heavy losses in dead and wounded and the battlefield is littered with the bodies of its dead soldiers. Our forces also succeeded in killing the field commander of the invasion operation and a number of his ranking aides and commanders of his units, and took others prisoner. Our forces captured serviceable enemy tanks, hardware and weapons and destroyed a large amount of enemy hardware. They also captured large numbers of enemy soldiers who were terrified by the fierce blows of our valiant forces.

The battle is still in progress to purge the homeland of the greedy invaders and to teach them a very harsh lesson that will make them realize the consequences of repeated attacks against Iraq. We remind them, if they have forgotten, of the decisive and comprehensive reply that the valiant Iraqi forces and courageous people made when they dared to attack our territory and cities on 4 September 1980.

Within the context of our valiant forces' activities and in response to the insolent enemy's bombardment of vital installations in Basra and the cities of Abu al-Khasib, Al-Qurnah and Al-Faw with artillery and planes today, the aircraft of our valiant air force carried out deterrent raids on the enemy's economic installations in Ilam, Kermanshah, Khorramabad and Khark Island, scoring direct hits. Two of our planes were hit. We hold the enemy responsible for the safety of the pilots.

Our helicopters raided the forces of the invading enemy in the Basra sector today, stalked them and scored effective hits against them. They also inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's tanks, equipment and soldiers. All our helicopters returned safely to base.

Our valiant forces' advance continues in order to expel or destroy the enemy forces that remai in our homeland. Help comes only from God.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 July 1982

Khark Island 'Vital Target'

JN141747 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Since the Iranian regime carried out its vicious aggression against our land on 13 July 1982, and since it is still shelling our civilian areas and economic installations despite our repeated warninngs, our air force bombed Khark Island today.

We warn oil shipping companies not to approach this island because as of today, it will be a permanent and vital target for our air force until the enemy stops its vicious aggression, adheres to international laws and norms and abides by the will of the international community in bringing peace and stability to the region.

Iranians Retreating

JN141922 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Basra, 14 Jul (INA) -- The INA correspondent has stated that the Iraqi forces are now besieging the remainder of the Iranian forces which had attacked Iraq's international borders in the Basra area, south of Iraq.

In his dispatch from Basra, the INA correspondent said the Iraqi forces are pursuing the destruction of the force which is besieged in a narrow border strip. He stressed that this mission will be completed in a short time and that the enemy will be taught a lesson it will not forget for having dared to attack Iraq's international borders. The correspondent stressed that the Iraqi forces had succeeded in destroying an Iranian armored battalion and killing, wounding or imprisoning a large number of enemy soldiers. He said the battlefield is littered with bodies of dead enemy soldiers and the wreckage of enemy tanks which the enemy left behind when it retreated under the fierce blows of the Iraqi forces.

Spokesman on Iranian Losses

JN142010 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1935 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

We have received the following from the battlefront in the Basra sector: The losses sustained by the enemy as a result of its crossing our international borders and laying waste to our sacred national soil, part of which have been counted, are: large numbers of killed which our forces have not been able to count so far, given that the battlefield is littered with large numbers of dead bodies; large numbers of prisoners, including some ranking officers; 36 tanks, 8 personnel carriers, 10 vehicles, 1 106-mm gun, and 3 excavators destroyed; one helicopter downed; and 25 serviceable tanks, 12 personnel carriers and large quantities of light and medium weapons captured.

Shahabad, Dehloran Raided

JN151047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) -- Iraqi aircraft today raided economic targets in the two cities of Shahabad and Dehloran in western Iran, scoring accurate hits.

In a statement to INA this afternoon, an Iraqi military spokesman said that these Iraqi air raids come in retaliation for the Iranian enemy's shelling of the residential areas and economic installations in the city of Khanaqin in eastern Iraq.

It pointed out that a civilian was martyred and another wounded as a result of the Iranian shelling, which also caused some losses and damage.

The military spokesman reiterated Iraq's warning that Iranian aggression against Iraq's cities and economic installations will be strongly and firmly met.

KING HUSAYN STRESSES NEED FOR ARAB SUMMIT

JN141905 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn this afternoon chaired a Cabinet meeting devoted to discussing the dimensions of the new Iranian aggression abainst Iraqi territories. His Majesty King Husayn began the meeting by reviewing the Arab situation in general and the intentions of the enemies. He said the intentions of Israel in Lebanon and Iran in Iraq are known and undisputed.

His majesty stressed the need to convene an Arab summit to discuss the fateful challenges that face the Arab nation represented today by the Israeli-Arab issue and the Iranian-Arab issue, particularly the Palestinian and Lebanese problems. Arab land is holy land anywhere as long as it remains under foreign occupation. Palestine and Lebanon are the same as Iraq and the Golan. This sanctity necessitates that the Arabs meet at the highest level to determine the meaning of Arab defense, the Arab League Charter and the joint Arab defense pact.

The Cabinet discussed in detail this new aggression which reaffirms the reality of the Iranian regime's aggressive and expansionist intentions against fraternal Iraq and the Arab nation, particularly after Iraq had agreed to the UN Security Council resolution which called for an end to the war and a peaceful and just settlement. This aggression also follows Iraq's decision to withdraw voluntarily from Iranian territories and cities, and Iraq did indeed withdraw.

The Cabinet noted that the new Iranian aggression is escalating as the Israeli invasion of Lebanon continues and the Israeli forces besiege west Beirut. The Cabinet also noted that this new aggression is meant to divert attention from events in the Lebanese arena. The aggression reduces the positive international response to Palestinian-Lebanese steadfastness and increases the possibility of Israel's escalation of aggression against Beirut while the world is busy with the Gulf war and the threat to Gulf oil.

AL-QASIM LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED COUNCIL MEETING

JN141319 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim left Amman this morning, heading a Jordanian delegation to the emergency ministerial meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Council which will be held tomorrow in Cyprus at the PLO's request to discuss the current situation in the region, resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege that the Zionist invasion forces have laid on west Beirut.

FRG'S GENSCHER MAKES STATEMENT, DEPARTS 14 JULY

JN141302 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has arrived in Cairo on an official visit to Egypt. Genscher had left Amman this morning following a 3-day official visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and held talks with Prime Minister Mudar Badran and Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim.

Genscher praised Jordanian policy under His Majesty King Husayn. In a statement to PETRA-JNA before leaving Amman airport, Genscher said: The talks we held with His Majesty King Husayn, the prime minister, the foreign minister and other Jordanian officials were constructive and very frank. We exchanged opinions and viewpoints on the Middle East problem. I would also like to refer in particular to the friendly ties between Jordan and Federal Germany.

Genscher added that the talks were held with a sense of responsibility by Jordan. He said: Jordan truly wants peace and stability in the region through a political settlement, achieving a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Genscher also said: Germany and Europe are concerned about the future of the Middle East and the achievement of peace in the region, because Europe and the Arab world are neighbors and European peace is linked with Middle Eastern peace.

Genscher said the achievement of peace in the region essentially means ending the war in Lebanon, safeguarding Lebanon's sovereignty and independence and setting up a responsible Lebanese Government. He said peace in the region can be achieved only through the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination. The FRG foreign minister called for efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war as soon as possible so the region's peoples can utilize their resources and develop in an atmosphere of peace. Concluding, Genscher wished Jordan greater progress, development and prosperity.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim stressed the importance of consultation and coordination with the EEC countries to ensure better prospects for a serious and effective contribution to a just settlement of the Middle East problem. This settlement, he said, must acknowledge the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, especially their right to self-determination. He also said the settlement must be preceded by complete Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

Al-Qasim added: Any attempts, equations or agreements resulting from a military solution will only lead to more instability in the region. This is what Israel has tried to achieve for a long time: to create polarization in the Middle East and thus make the region a zone of foreign domination and exploitation. Al-Qasim said that since 1967, Jordan has been stressing the basic principles of achieving a just and honorable solution under UN resolutions and pacts.

The guest minister was seen off at Amman Airport by Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim, senior Foreign Ministry officials, Jordanian Ambassador to the FRG ash-Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, the governor of Amman, the director of Amman police, the ambassadors of the EEC to Jordan and the FRG ambassador in Amman and the members of his staff.

TIMES: SHULTZ LIMITED BY POLITICAL PROCESS

JN150953 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 15 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Judge Policies, Not People"]

[Text] Enter George Shultz. As with all new senior American Government officials who deal with foreign policy, the secretary of state-designate, Mr. George Shultz, brings to his post a great deal of experience with the world that necessarily will be curtailed by the need for American officials to subject their innate intelligence, rationality and humanity to the destructive forces of American electoral politics. Thus we feel it would be a naive and foolish thing for us or anyone else to assess George Shultz on the basis of his personal qualities. Americans who make and carry out foreign policy are uniformaly lovely, wise people on the personal and human level; but the substance of foreign policy that flows down to the American foreign policy apparatus from the elected politicians in the White House and the Congress is the stuff of ogres. To confuse the two is an unnecessary exercise in pain.

Mr Shultz has made an interesting statement to the Senate committee conducting his confirmation hearings. He talks of PLO participation in peace talks; he talks of the legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinians being "a central reality" of the Middle East that must be addressed and resolved urgently. He also tried to breathe life into the dead carcass of the Camp David "autonomy" talks, and talked of the PLO in terms of terroristic activity. For a senior American official talking on the record one cannot expect much more than this confusing set of signals and thoughts. It is, on the whole, par for the course, more of the same menu of cold soup that we have had for many years. There are weak signs here that the Reagan administration is starting to understand where the Middle East is in relation to Poland and New Jersey and Afghanistan, and what makes the Middle East such a violent place, injected full of money and weaponry by violent superpowers. We look forward to hearing more of Mr. Shultz' thoughts.

AD-DUSTUR: U.S. MUST DEAL WITH ROOT OF CRISIS

JN141345 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 14 Jul 82 pp 1, 21

[Editorial: "This Is the Road"]

[Excerpt] The United States is scratching the surface of the Lebanese crisis. It is not dealing with the substance of the crisis and using the opportunity presented to solve it at its roots. The United States is not asking why the Palestinians are in Lebanon. Instead of seeking the return of the Palestinians to their homeland, Palestine, the United States is concentrating on finding new places of refuge for the Palestinians in other people's homelands.

The just solution to the current crisis in Beirut requires that the United States, if indeed it has the courage, wisdom and fairness, to tell Menahem Begin what Yasir 'Arafat has stated: The only land the Palestinians can go to after today is Palestine. If what is required is the eviction of the Palestinians from Beirut, then the price should be the eviction of Israel from the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem. If Israel insists on its claim that the West Bank and Gaza Strip are Israeli lands, then the United States must immediately stop demanding the eviction of Palestinians from Beirut and force Israel to immediately withdraw from Lebanon. The U.S. stand shows that its true intentions for the invasion of Lebanon is to liquidate Palestinian rights not the PLO.

The present acute crisis in west Beirut presents a rare opportunity for the United States to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict once and for all. If it can and if it has courage and fairness, the United States should use the current dilemma of the Israeli army to obtain recognition of the Palestinians' right to determine their own fate. The United States can thus abandon its traditional idiotic stand and recognize the PLO as a main party in the negotiations for a just peace. The United States can make Palestinian withdrawal from Lebanon a political victory for a right which it has denied the Palestinian people for three decades.

This is the line which the United States must adopt to solve the present crisis in Beirut. But if the United States only exerts pressure to evict the Palestinians from Beirut, then it will be pushing the situation to a bloody explosion and will be facilitating Menahem Begin's mission to devour Palestinian rights and will enter history as a subversive power hostile to peace and justice in the Middle East.

REPORTAGE ON ISRAELI INCURSION 14-15 JULY

Military Situation Reviewed

NC150625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Guarded calm reigned on Beirut's axes yesterday. This stimulated crossings in both directions between east and west Beirut. There was heavy movement along the Galerie Sim'an Road, causing jams in the Mar Mikha'il locality. The museum crossing point opened last Tuesday evening and remained open until 0930 [0730 GMT] yesterday, when the Israelis closed it. Passage through the Port crossing point was restricted to diplomats, Red Cross vehicles and foreign correspondents.

A 1-hour clash took place yesterday afternoon between Israeli forces in the Port and Palestinian Liberation Army forces operating within the [Arab] Deterrent Forces and stationed in the Fattal building and the markets area. Two shells fell in the An-Nab'ah area, wounding seven persons. Intermittent shooting took place on the Hayy as-Sullum-Al-Laylakah front. During the night, the Israelis fired flares over [Beirut's southern] suburb and the mountain and patrolled the road extending from B'abda to 'Alayh to prevent a repetition of Tuesday night's infiltration operation when gunmen abushed an Israeli patrol and wounded seven Israeli soldiers.

Israeli Shelling Reported

NC150610 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0545 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The military situation became tense this morning in Beirut's southern suburb, following a cautious calm which reigned on the combat lines yesterday. The clashes resumed at 0300 [1011 GMT] today when the Zionist forces opened artillery and automatic weapons fire on the areas of Al-Laylakah, Hayy as-Sullum and some nearby quarters.

The military spokesman for the joint forces Central Command has said a group of Zionist soldiers tried to advance toward the eastern runway of the airport. However, our fighters threw this group back.

Crossing Point Opened

NC150858 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The Galerie Sim'an Road was opened today for all cars and pedestrians. Cars were also allowed to cross from the western area to the eastern area through the Museum Road. Crossing to the western area used to be confined to pedestrians only.

LEBANESE FORCES COMMAND ON IRANIAN DIPLOMATS

NC142035 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Command has issued a statement explaining the issue of the Iranian diplomats, affirming that they have returned to northern Lebanon. On this occasion, the Lebanese Forces Command said it has offered and will continue to offer the necessary facilities to diplomatic missions and diplomats to enable them to perform their tasks in the best manner possible.

BEIRUT RADIO DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS 'DEADLOCK'

NC141714 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] There was a deadlock in the negotiations on the Lebanese crisis today at a time when Israel has decided not to set a deadline for a settlement and granted, according to it, U.S. envoy Philip Habib the necessary time to conclude an agreement on the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Lebanon.

Today's reports say the main problem in the negotiations is whether the arrival of the international forces in Beirut should precede or follow the withdrawal of the resistance. The Palestinian Resistance attaches great important to this issue, because it considers that the international forces should be assigned the task of protecting its withdrawal.

Lebanese circles now have no doubt at all about the Palestinian Resistance's commitment to withdraw from Beirut. It is worthwhile mentioning that the PLO Executive Committee Chairman [Yasir 'Arafat] made such a commitment on 4 July in a letter he signed himself and sent to Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan. The Palestinian leader accepted the principle of the evacuation from Beirut and the principle of the intervention of an international force in Beirut.

A source yesterday said it is obvious that the question of the intervention of an international force is the cornerstone of any settlement to consolidate Lebanese sovereignty and to ensure the Israeli withdrawal. This has actually been the obstacle in the last 3 days of negotiations. The United States and Israel are demanding that the Palestinians be assembled and evacuated from Beirut before the entry of the international forces which might be deployed later to guarantee the disengagement of the forces. In the face of this intransigence, which Walid Junblatt has described as surprising, the political leaders in Beirut and the Palestinians are strongly adhering to their joint stand. They are demanding the intervention of the international force before the evacuation of the Palestinians from Beirut and keeping these forces after their departure to guarantee the safety of the refugee camps and the inhabitants of west Beirut.

According to certain press reports, a new draft plan was prepared during yesterday's intensive contacts in which the French ambassador participated. This plan provides for the deployment of the international forces in the Palestinian and progressive forces' positions, which will assemble in barracks, and for negotiations with the PLO to organize the evacuation of the Palestinians.

CABINET SUPPORTS SARKIS, AL-WAZZAN, BUTRUS

NC141427 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the Cabinet session at 1200 today.

Following the session, which lasted until 1400, Dr 'Umar al-Musayki, the Cabinet secretary general, read out the following official statement:

President Sarkis first briefed the Cabinet on the efforts and steps he, the prime minister and the foreign minister are making to tackle the current crisis in the country.

Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan then spoke. He told to the Cabinet the results of the contacts and discussions now taking place with the various quarters concerned to save Beirut, secure the withdrawal of Israel from all Lebanese territory in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 as well as the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanon, seek the aid of multinational forces to protect the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut, consolidate Lebanese's unity, its people and institutions, impose the state's authority on all of Lebanon and deploy the Lebanese Army and the security forces throughout Lebanon.

After hearing the views expressed by the ministers, the Cabinet supported his excellency the president of the republic, the prime minister and the foreign and expatriates minister in their stands, concepts and steps to deal with the crisis arising from the Israeli occupation. The Cabinet also supported the bases adopted to guarantee the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese armed forces from Lebanon.

AL-WAZZAN DISCUSSES WITHDRAWAL OF FOREIGN FORCES

NC142030 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has reviewed the results of the contacts he has held with the Palestinian Resistance, Philip Habib and the Lebanese leaderships regarding reports on military and political solutions to the crisis and on lifting the seige of Beirut, particularly the supply blockade and the closure of the crossing points.

Al-Wazzan said: We were afraid of the difficulties in the basic questions. We, however, have faced greater difficulties in the details. I have not been a postman in the contacts that I have held with all the parties to the conflict. There is a Lebanese position that we conveyed to the parties. This position is embodied in the Lebanese working paper which was submitted to the Arab foreign ministers conference in Tunis. The working paper includes the following basic points:

1. Ending the Israeli occupation.

2. No to a Palestinian military presence.

3. No to a non-Lebanese military presence on Lebanese territory.

Al-Wazzan added: There were differences in views with the [Palestinian] Resistance and with Habib. We have always adhered to our stand, which we believe is in Lebanon's interest. He said: We had believed that Syria would receive the Palestinian leaders and their armed cadres. We, however, were taken by surprise by its well-known stand. Al-Wazzan said: I cannot equate the Israeli occupation and the armed Palestinian and Syrian presence.

In a television interview, the prime minister said: We are not equating the Israeli occupation and another present whose affairs we were seeking to organize, discuss or end the presence. He said: Regarding the Israelis, we do not accept their presence in our country for one moment. As for the other presence, proceeding from our sovereignty, on which we insist, we submitted a group of working papers, the latest of which we submitted to the Arab followup committee, on this issue. Why equate the Israeli and Arab status? One is an enemy and the other a brother. Perhaps certain people here are pained under these circumstances with this brother's behavior, but this does not justify (?abandoning him).

AL-WAZZAN INTERVIEWED ON BEIRUT NEGOTIATIONS

NC150853 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has emphasized that putting together a unified Lebanese stand is the basis on which we must confront matters, pointing out that we, under the intimidation and threats of the enemy, can accept some things but we can never accept other things, especially those related to our sovereignty. He said vanquishing or destroying west Beirut would mean the destruction of many material and moral things and that this could not be in the interest of Lebanon, its unity and existence.

In the television program "Behind the News" Prime Minister al-Wazzan was asked: What is the position as far as a solution is concerned?

He replied: The citizen has the right to feel that he is really at a loss as a result of the many tragedies we are all suffering. The issue is colossal because international as well as Arab conflicts have chosen Lebanon as their arena. Therefore, terrible times were inevitable and this is what is now happening on our land as a result of the Israeli occupation that has reached the capital. Nobody would have thought for a single moment that the Israeli aggression would reach the capital and the heart of the capital.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: It is true that they are on the approaches to west Beirut and even in the heart of east Beirut. But Beirut is Beirut. The capital of Lebanon is being occupied. This part of the capital is still suffering and defending, in the name of Lebanon, Lebanon's dignity in order to prevent the occupation from reaching it. In all this, we are trying to stand fast and to suffer through the steadfastness of those who have remained in their houses in west Beirut. We are defending Lebanon's dignity, freedom and future. Through their steadfastness we have been able to raise the slogan of the political solution; not the military solution that Israel seeks. He added: The negotiations are difficult because, as I said in my statement yesterday, we are not holding direct negotiations. The matter does not concern us alone; it concerns Israel, the Arabs and some states directly interested in the current state of affairs in the Lebanese arena. By this I mean the PLO, the national forces, the Islamic forces, the Lebanese in general and the Lebanese authorities. In these difficult times we must take into consideration all the ideas and stands. This is why we are facing difficulties in the indirect contacts to communicate views and put together a unified Lebanese stand, which is the basis.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Putting together a unified Lebanese stand is the basis with which we must confront matters. As for the other stands, there are some which we must show interest in. There are also the Israelis who believe that they can, by the force of arms, terrorize Beirut, threaten and dictate. Under their intimidation and threats, we might be able to accept some things but we can never accept other things, especially those that are related to our sovereignty, which we are trying by all means to achieve. The negotiations have now reached the results the people have learned through the newspapers. Nothing remains hidden. Perhaps there are some advantages and disadvantages in this.

On what has been reiterated now that the problem is the disengagement of forces and the departure of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut, and whether the government has a specific plan for resolving these two problems, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: When a certain party has a specific plan for resolving the problem, this means that this party has all the cards and indeed the ability to carry out this plan. We, of course, have one or two plans and several alternatives on the manner of resolving the crisis. However, that we should have our plan is not the important thing. We had a plan and we presented it to Philip Habib. But, most regrettably, ours was not the only plan that is required. There are demands by other parties concerned, particularly the Israelis, who are insisting on certain things, the realization of which constitute a sacrifice for rescuing Beirut.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: I must stress here that when we talk about Beirut, we are not talking about an ordinary part of the country, bearing in mind that every inch of Lebanese territory and indeed every grain of soil is dear to us; but as far as Beirut -- west Beirut -- is concerned, it has special significance in the Lebanese structure. The vanquishing and destruction of this part of the city would mean the destruction of many material and moral things and this could not be in the interest of Lebanon and its unity and, indeed, existence. For this reason we insist on rescuing this important part.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan went on to say: On the other hand, excluding those who have left, approximately 600,000 to 700,000 persons remain in this part of Beirut. Don't these people deserve to be rescued by us? Perhaps, the Palestinian stand communicated to us took this fact into consideration and facilitated the understanding and the conviction that certain bases, among all the bases, must be approved. The most important basis is the end to the armed presence in Beirut and the departure of the armed men and leaders from Beirut.

The prime minister added: We have a plan but as a result of this plan and the manner in which the U.S. envoy dealt with it, several proposals were put forward to us and to others. I mean that they were put before the Lebanese authorities, the PLO and Israel. Despite this, all of these proposals were not accepted by us. We debated them, excluded some of them, and were compelled to keep the others, insisting on the part related to our sovereignty and the restoration of full sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

Asked if the dispute is about the ouster of the [Palestinian] Resistance, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: On this issue there is a beginning and an end. We had asked about the end and we were told that this issue is almost settled. Therefore, we directed all our efforts toward the beginning -- that is, how the departure is to be carried out; how things will be after this departure; and the manner in which the multinational forces will be present, where will they be and how will they enter. All these are among the details which took a great deal of discussion and negotiation. However, in the final analysis, the question remains: Where to? We thought the answer to this question was almost definite. Yet the question remains: Where to? We wish that the road would be shortened and that the road of the Palestinian would go directly to Palestine.

Asked if he and the Islamic and national forces have reached a unified plan, and whether the Palestinian side has approved of this plan, Prime Miniser al-Wazzan said: First of all, in my capacity as prime minister, I feel that I represent all the Lebanese. I want to take this into consideration every time I think or act; but I must also take the Lebanese structure into consideration and I see that I also represent a group of Lebanese in government. Therefore, in these fateful circumstances, I have to be in agreement with these forces, which I represent, on every important matter. I say that the consultations were beneficial and put the government in a vigilant and unified position in the discusssions we are holding with Philip Habib who, in fact, communicates ideas from the Israeli side and the consideration of the United States in what it is doing to facilitate the solution process -- that is, if we consider that these discussions are for facilitating a solution.

In his television interview, Prime Minister al-Wazzan added: By the discussions we are holding today, we are implementing UN Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 that are related to an unconditional and complete Israeli withdrawal from our Lebanese territory. The time taken by the negotiations to prevent the invasion and destruction of Beirut as well as the destruction of the meanings I have referred to, will not make us forget the basic task: To end the Israeli occupation completely.

Prime Miniser al-Wazzan added: Perhaps it is a coincidence for me to say that during our meeting with Habib today I raised this subject: The prevention of the invasion of Beirut; and the details that resulted from this should not make us forget the basic subject. A program must be drawn up quickly to ensure the complete Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. In this connection, I stressed that we should not put the Israeli occupation or discuss it on the same level as the Palestinian presence or the Arab Deterrent Forces presence. We should not put all these matters at the same level, although we are convinced that after all this great trouble and the enormous tragedy that has befallen us we want to end all our problems at the same time.

Asked about the government's role in translating the French initiative into practice and to what extent the government can maneuver in this respect, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said the initiative came after the Lebanese Government had officially sounded out the French Government's opinion on this matter. We received an initial reply accepting participation [in the multinational force]. Some details remain and we will discuss these with the French side. We must also discuss these details within the general plan which will define the manner of departure and all the other points relating to the disengagement and ensuring the withdrawal of the warring forces.

Asked if the invasion issue and the Beirut crisis have become a tug-of-war between the big powers, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: Have you seen how the world is being destroyed? Have you seen how the mighty behave arrogantly, haughtily? How can we confront this if we are weak in arms? How can we confront this if we do not see our Arab brothers on our side? We would have stood fast more and more if we had heard that these brothers were making preparations and beating the drums and saddling their horses. But alas, we see them moving here and there, and at conferences, beating no drums and saddling no horses. Therefore, we have to be patient and rescue whatever can be rescued. For this reason I say that we Lebanese have only this arena in which to defend ourselves, our dignity, our existence, our sons and our people.

As for the Palestinians, whose cause we have adopted and to whom we have opened our hearts and with whom we have shared all their sufferings, they have realized that we have paid a high enough price and if they pull out, or are forced to pull out militarily from this arena, they have the entire Arab arena from which they can continue their struggle.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan concluded: We have learned many lessons to use in building our country. Our strongest weapon remains our faith in this homeland and its unity, and in the need to strengthen this unity so as to start reconstruction anew.

AL-WAZZAN, PLO'S AL-HASAN DISCUSS SITUATION

NC150630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prime Miniser al-Wazzan met at with Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan at his home last night. The meeting was attended by [Tourism] Minister Marwan Hamadah. They discussed the current situation in general and the ideas put forward regarding Beirut in light of the current political negotiations.

VOICE OF HOPE CITES HABIB ON WITHDRAWAL

NC142120 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] On the diplomatic scene, U.S. envoy Philip Habib has reportedly told Lebanese officials that Israel has given him only a few more days to arrange for the PLO evacuation from Beirut. This is from the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR.

BUTRUS APPRAISES DETAILS ON MULTINATIONAL FORCE

NC141336 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] At the Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Ministry today attention was focused on following up the international moves on the multinational force for disengaging the Palestinian and Israeli forces. Fu'ad Butrus, foreign and expatriates affairs minister, went to his office this morning and perused the diplomatic cables from several Lebanese embassies containing details of international activities and contacts regarding the dispatch of a multinational force to Beirut.

The foreign minister and Foreign Ministry Secretary General Ambassador Kasrawan Labaki appraised the information and moves on this subject.

Before leaving for the Republican Palace to attend the Cabinet meeting, Minister Butrus was asked to comment on the criticism directed against him and the statements attributed to him with regard to the current crisis. He said: Within the framework of democracy, I understand that some politicans criticize me, especially with regard to the circumstances some of them are in and which I realize. Therefore, I have decided not to enter into an argument with them despite their accusations because I leave it to public opinion and history to judge. However, I (?take exception) to my critics' misconstruing statements attributed to me, even on television, in a manner contrary to facts and the truth. My statements are recorded and every citizen can refer to them to ascertain exactly what I had said.

ITALY EXPRESSES 'READINESS' TO JOIN PEACE FORCE

NC150556 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Italy has expressed its readiness to participate in the multinational force that would supervise the evacuation of the Palestinians from Lebanon and maintain security in the country. Lebanon, however, has not yet asked Italy to participate in these forces.

SHAM'UN DISCUSSES SHULTZ COMMENTS ON LEBANON

NC141318 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] U.S. foreign policy under the new secretary of state and the overall situation in Lebanon were among the prominent topics discussed during the meeting of the Lebanese Front this morning in addition to a report from the front's joint action committee delegation on the discussions of the ILO conference held recently in the Swiss capital.

Following the meeting, former President Camille Sham'un said: We ask what is the meaning of the measure referred to by U.S. Secretary of State [designate] Shultz on giving Ambassador Philip Habib another month to establish peace? What peace does the U.S. secretary of state mean? Is it for the sake of the Palestinian issue and Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights, or is it peace in Lebanon? Sham'un added: Peace will not be established without the complete withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces and then Israeli forces. Here we ask the following question: Does the U.S. secretary of state believe that Ambassador Philip Habib will be able to persuade the Arab states to shelter the Palestinians in their lands? Does he believe that prolonging the state of doubt and suspicion on the fate of the Palestinians trapped in west Beirut will force them to lay down their arms and surrender? Does he believe that the Camp David process will be revived or that Israel will accept an independent Palestinian state on the land of Palestine -- something which all the parties in Israel have categorically rejected?

Sham'un said: We also ask whether the U.S. secretary of state intends to carry out a new experiment that might be at the Lebanon's expense, which is now suffering from three occupations, and whether he intends to ask Lebanon to tolerate the three occupations simultaneously and indefinitely? These questions require clear answers. However, what is urgently required is the withdrawal of the aliens from Lebanon. Then the U.S. secretary's plan can be applied after this withdrawal takes place.

Answering a question, Sham'un said the visit of the Saudi and Syrian foreign ministers to the United States has a close connection with the current events in Lebanon. We hope that officials at the U.S. State Department and the White House will not be lulled by the promises and assurances, especially those that will be given by the Syrian foreign minister.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES LETTER FROM REAGAN 14 JULY

JN141840 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1833 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Robert Paganelli, U.S. ambassador in Damascus, at 1200 today. He delivered to the president a letter from U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

SYRIAN, PDRY, ALGERIAN OFFICIALS MEET 14 JULY

JN142154 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, Political Bureau member and secretary of the PDRY Socialist Party Central Committee; and 'Abd al-Hamid al-Mahri member of the FLN Central Committee; attended a meeting at the Foreign Ministry this evening.

The meeting was also attended by Salim Salih Muhammad, PDRY foreign minister; Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs; the PDRY ambassador in Damascus; and members of the Algerian and PDRY delegations.

They discussed current Arab affairs in light of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

ICATU CENTRAL COUNCIL BEGINS MEETING 14 JULY

JN141450 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Council of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] began its emergency meeting to discuss the current political situation and measures that should be taken toward the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, which aims at liquidating the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and dealing blows to Syria's steadfastness.

'Izz ad-Din Nasir, Central Council chairman, opened the meeting by delivering a speech in which he stressed the importance of the Arab working class and popular organizations in mobilizing all available potential in service of the Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in order to repulse the Zionist-U.S. invasion of Lebanon and foil all conspiratorial schemes.

The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad Zuhdi an-Nashashibi, PLO Executive Committee member, and Brother Jamal ash-Sharqawi, ICATU General Secretariat member. Brother an-Nashashibi praised Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese solidarity and their determination to repulse the Zionist invasion.

The ICATU Central Council is currently discussing the topics on its agenda.

SADDAM HUSAYN REPORTEDLY HAS OFFICIAL EXECUTED

JN142159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Iraq's executioner Saddam Husayn last week executed Muhammad Sabri al-Hadithi, under secretary at the Iraqi Foreign Ministry. News agencies reported that the victim's body was given to his family with instructions from Iraqi intelligence forbidding the holding of religious rites in his memory. The Iraqi regime's intelligence organizations asked the victim's family to send only four persons to the funeral.

Muhammad Sabri al-Hadithi was a member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command in Iraq in 1964. He was in prison along with 33 senior cadres of the ruling regime in Baghdad.

MINISTER SHAMIR INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, SHULTZ

TA142018 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1940 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on the "Moqed" program by Elimelekh Ram and Ehud Ya'ari, with moderator Ya'aqov Ahime'ir -- live in studio]

[Text] [Ahime'ir] Good evening. The war in Lebanon and the protracted political attempts to remove the terrorists from Beirut continue to occupy the center of Israeli and international attention. From Beirut we hear today about reports of a deadlock in Ambassador Philip Habib's efforts. Today we also hear of a decision by the Government of Lebanon calling for the removal of all foreign forces from the country. This evening's guest is Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, with whom we will discuss mainly the question of Lebanon, but we will also discuss other problems. Here with me in the studio are our correspondent on Arab affairs Ehud Ya'ari and our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram. Mr Foreign Minister, good evening.

[Answer] Good evening.

[Question] Mr Shamir, what is the situation of the negotiations in Beirut, up to this moment, regarding the removal of the terrorists from Beirut?

[Answer] It is true that today there is no earth shaking news, but the negotiations over the terrorists' removal from Beirut and Lebanon are continuing. Contacts and talks are being held. Efforts are being made to overcome the obstacles to removing the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon. We are maintaining daily contacts with our friends in the U.S. Government. The contacts are being held in Jerusalem, Beirut and Washington. There is identity [zehut] regarding the objectives of the negotiations -- that is, the removal of the terrorists from Beirut and Lebanon, the removal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of an independent Lebanese government.

Sometimes there are differences of opinion and exchanges of opinion over the way to obtain these objectives, over the price that must be paid to achieve these objectives. This is natural and normal. We meet very often, sometimes holding contacts several times a day, exchanging information and assessments. I think there is still hope of reaching positive results and we are holding to our decision to provide our friends the Americans with time and a chance to continue with the negotiations until we obtain the objectives.

[Question] Could you define the main points of dispute at this stage of the negotiations?

[Answer] I can define the current situation in the negotiations. There is a commitment in principle by the terrorists' leadership to leave Beirut and Lebanon. There is not agreement yet about the means; there is no agreed timetable; it is not clear when the multinational force will arrive, what its authority will be and how it will be composed; it is not yet clear where the terrorists will go after they are evacuated from Beirut. This is the situation. The negotiations are focusing on these points. The talks and efforts are continuing.

[Question] Sir, has Israel set a time limit for itself for the negotiations? That is, how long will Israel allow the negotiations to go on?

[Answer] We have not set a date. But we have said that time is not unlimited, because it cannot continue without a limit; but we are still waiting.

[Question] But we have noticed that the Cabinet has recently stopped, in its announcements to the public, or to the political correspondents, using the term: time is running out.

[Answer] No importance should be attached to the difference in statements. The situation has not changed in the meantime. We are allowing time, but time is not unlimited.

[Question] Mr Minister, you previously enumerated several of the elements in the negotiations on which there has been progress and several of the problems on which there has been no progress. I would like to ask you whether you can assess the chances of a successful end to the negotiations in view of your information, in view of the progress and in view of the points on which there is no progress.

[Answer] It is very difficult to give an assessment now as to what the chances are because there are many things missing on the way. It is not yet clear to us if the terrorists' decision to leave Beirut and Lebanon is really clear, plain and firm. There is the impression that they are still hoping for some sort of miracle which will prevent their removal from Beirut. They are encouraged by all sorts of phenomena such as, for example, France's position. They are perhaps hoping for some sort of change as a result of some sort of shocks in Israeli society, the importance of which they are exaggerating greatly; but it seems to me that it is clear even to them that their fate in Beirut has been decided. Their career in Beirut is over. They must leave there, and if this is not yet clear to them, I hope it will be clear to them within the next few days.

[Question] Mr Shamir, I understand that Israel has not given up the military option. In any event, that is one of the existing options. In your estimation, because of the risk of heavy casualties, on the other hand, the serious international reaction, can Israel actually decide to enter Beirut?

[Answer] First of all, the problem is not entering Beirut. After all, we do not intend to conquer Beirut. Beirut is not a target for us. The problem is to remove the terrorists. Of course, there are different considerations and we prefer -- we always prefer -- a solution that does not involve violence, victims, destruction and killing, first of all, of our soldiers, but also of Lebanese and others. We are not interested in this. We always prefer peaceful solutions, but at the same time we adhere to the objectives: The presence and activity of the terrorist organizations must be removed from Beirut and from Lebanon and we must use all the means at our disposal. There is a certain variety of measures. I do not want to go into detail at this moment, but we prefer the political solution.

[Question] Israel has not given up the military option on this matter?

[Answer] Israel has not given up any option. It adheres to the objective.

[Question] Mr Minister, you have just said that Israel, like the Government of Lebanon, is demanding [doreshet] the departure of all foreign forces from Lebanon. In your estimation, can an arrangement be reached in which the Syrians are a partner with regard to the removal of the terrorists, too, from Beirut?

[Answer] At this stage we are all concentrating on the objective of removing the terrorists. Of course, in this context there are contacts, and negotiations are being conducted with Syria, too. First of all, Syria is being taken into account because it is a country that will take them in. Second, it also has soldiers of its own in Beirut today, as is known; but it is clear that we will undertake the problem of the presence of Syrian soldiers in Beirut. And that problem must be resolved in accordance with the decision made today by the Government of Lebanon, too -- a decision also acceptable to the United States, to us, and to several Arab countries, as is known.

[Question] What will be the incentive for Syria to agree to take in the terrorists who are to leave Beirut and perhaps to help pressure them to leave Beirut under a political arrangement, while simultaneously being told themselves that they will also have to leave the Al-Biqa' region of Lebanon and northern Lebanon and that they must lose the privileged status they have had in Lebanon ever since 1976?

[Answer] I do not want to enter -- nor can I enter -- into all the considerations and reasoning of the Syrians in these negotiations. It is a fact that contacts are being held. It is a fact that talks are going on between different elements and Syria, and I hope there will be progress.

[Question] As far as I understand, the Syrian reply to the Americans was: If you want to discuss the matter of the terrorists in Beirut with us, we, the Syrians want to raise the question of our status in the Al-Biqa' and our future status in Lebanon. What is Israel's reply to this?

[Answer] This is speculation. When there are talks with us, we will take a position. For the moment, we are concentrating only on the problem of removing the terrorists.

[Question] Nevertheless, Mr Shamir, we touched on Syria's status, and there is a serious diplomatic effort being made in Beirut by Philip Habib. Can the concentrated negotiations for the terrorists' removal from Beirut, which are also involving Syria, turn into a lever for negotiations between Israel and Syria perhaps about a peace settlement or another partial settlement with Syria? Is such a possibility being considered?

[Answer] We are not dismissing the possibility of any future political development in these negotiations.

[Question] Are we....

[Answer] But I would say that it is not worthwhile, for the moment, to go too far into various possibilities. Everything in its time.

[Question] I would now like to move on, with your permission, to several principles of the planned arrangement for Lebanon. For example, there is a great deal of talk about the multinational force. From what and by whom is it to be composed?

[Answer] Well, according to the original plan, as it was reported to the media, it is a force that is supposed to be made up of U.S. Marines and French troops. In the meantime, there have been all sorts of changes on this matter... [break in transmission]... but if all the conditions, all the other conditions, are fulfilled, then I assume and hope that there will be no change in the President's decision. As for the decision by the French, the matter is not yet clear, but it is in the plan and there are also thoughts about others that might participate in...

[Question] Canadians?

[Answer] I do not want go into detail because, in the meantime, it has not yet reached any practical stage.

[Question] From Israel's viewpoint, when is this force supposed to deploy? At the same time, before, or after the evacuation of the terrorists?

[Answer] In accordance... in our view, in the view of the United States and in the view of the Government of Lebanon, this force should enter after a large part of the terrorists leave Lebanon.

[Question] What will the force's mandate be?

[Answer] The force's mandate has not yet been defined, but generally we can say that it is supposed to supervise the evacuation and what occurs after the evacuation. It is supposed, for instance, to guard all those relatives and other Palestinians who are to remain there: and it is supposed, according to the original plan, to stay in place the shortest possible time, up to 30 days.

[Question] Will Israel agree to redeployment around Beirut as a part of the terrorists' evacuation and the entry of a multinational force?

[Answer] We do not think this is necessary because we are not interfering with an evacuation.

[Question] But is that not a condition?

[Answer] It is not a condition that has been presented to us so far. At any rate, there are still many conditions that have not yet been clarified or crystallized, but we do not think that ay withdrawal whatsoever or change in our deployment is needed for the purpose of evacuating the terrorists.

[Question] Even if the terrorists leave by land?

[Answer] Even if they leave by land.

[Question] That is, the terrorists will leave via the IDF lines, on the Beirut-Damascus highway or....

[Answer] It is possible to find a suitable way for this which will not involve their humiliation.

[Question] For example, that IDF soldiers should hide behind the houses....

[Answer] There is no question of hiding, but there are ways. If that is the obstacle, we will overcome it.

[Question] Mr Shamir, I would like to move on to a constitutional problem which now exists in Lebanon. In another 9 days, according to the Lebanese Constitution, the election of a new president of Lebanon to replace Mr Sarkis is to begin. Does Israel have preferences concerning the candidates for the presidency in Lebanon, because those elections are being held under our protection?

[Answer] The elections will not be held under our protection. We will not intervene in them. We have no intention or thought of intervening in Lebanon's internal affairs. All we want is an independent, sovereign government to be established in Lebanon, which will be able to control its territory, with which we will be able to make security arrangements to safeguard our northern border and -- if possible -- with which we will be able to establish peaceful relations.

[Question] Mr Shamir, President Sarkis' term in office ends on 23 September. The deputy chief of staff has said that the IDF is in fact deployed for the winter. Do you mean to say that Israel will calmly contemplate the person who will be elected president of Lebanon while the IDF is still there?

[Answer] First of all, the IDF deployment -- and the deputy chief of staff also said that -- does not say anything about Israel's political program, it does not say whether we will stay in Lebanon.

[Question] They are more military programs than political . . .

[Answer] Look, in the army, plans are made for everything, for every possibility, even for a situation that will not arise. Our official policy is that we will not need to stay in Lebanon for a long time. The aim is to shorten, as much as possible, our stay in Lebanon. We have no need for this.

[Question] When will we actually leave? That is, under what conditions?

[Answer] We will leave after all the security arrangements are established or, to be more precise, all the security arrangements between us and Lebanon that are required to guarantee our northern border. Excuse me. After the condition that all foreign forces leave Lebanon is fulfilled; that is obvious. And this after the condition is fulfilled that all the foreign forces leave Lebanon -- this is self-evident.

[Question] Mr Minister, let me ask you a very direct question: Will Israel regard with anything other than dismay the possibility that as a result of the complex internal Lebanese situation a new president might be elected who is not a leader of the fighting Christian command, or what they call the Lebanese Front or the Lebanese Forces -- namely neither Bashir al-Jumayyil nor Camille Sham'un?

[Answer] Why ask me all sorts of indirect questions? I said quite simply that Israel is not interfering in Lebanon's internal affairs. Our sole interest in Lebanon is that it is independent and free, that no foreign forces remain on its soil and that we can establish security arrangements and live in peace with it. Period.

[Question] Is it possible to hold free elections in Lebanon when the IDF is there?

[Answer] If the IDF does not intervene, why not? We will not interfere. The elections, to the best of my knowledge, are held in parliament. We will not interfere.

[Question] Major Haddad is now aspiring to extend his control over the 40-km security strip and his roadblocks are north of Sidon already. Is this move in line with Israel's wishes and will we help him? Also, how does this harmonize with our aspiration, as you have just outlined it, of establishing a strong central government in Beirut?

[Answer] We are hoping to be able to reach an arrangement regarding the situation on the lines and areas close to the border. We are hoping to be able to reach an agreement on this with the Beirut government when it is established.

[Question] But to be on the safe side, these actions are currently being carried out by Major Haddad?

[Answer] These are called for by the situation.

[Question] And are his operations supposed to continue until a central government in Beirut is established?

[Answer] It may very well be that it will continue even later than that, but to the best of our knowledge and as far as I know, Major Haddad's desire is to be incorporated within the Lebanese establishment. He does not want to remain a renegade forever, and I think he is right.

[Question] With your permission, Mr Foreign Minister, I would like to move on to other issues -- primarily the United States. The process of confirming the appointment of George Shultz as the new U.S. secretary of state is currently underway in the Senate, and it looks like this vote will be unanimous.

Does this appointment herald a change in the U.S. attitude toward Israel?

[Answer] No. I do not think, and we do not believe, that the personnel change -- which is of utmost significance to the U.S. administration -- will cause any fundamental change in relations between the United States and Israel. There are no grounds for such thoughts, first of all because even though the secretary of state is one of the persons who shapes U.S. policy, he is still not the one to decide on the policy, which is determined by the President. From what we know about Mr Shultz's positions and views, it is highly unlikely that he will bring about a change in the policy as set by President Reagan.

[Question] Did he make this clear to Israel, indicating continuity [in policy]?

[Answer] I have not yet talked to him and he has not yet been elected -- or rather his appointment has not yet been confirmed. I hope that after his appoinment is confirmed, we will hold contacts with him in a close and friendly manner as we had with his predecessors. However, this is the evaluation.

[Question] Are you not worried about the statements he made yesterday at the Senate hearing?

[Answer] I do not believe his remarks should be cause for concern. Some of his remarks involved things with which we do not agree, but this is nothing new. We have already heard such things or similar things from people who held that position in the United States before.

[Question] Did we hear such things from Haig, too?

[Answer] Here and there. Still, we must actually begin holding contacts; we will talk, work together and try to persuade each other. I very much hope we will have cooperation with the new secretary as well, and I hope this cooperation will be effective and fruitful.

[Question] Mr Shamir, do you not fear that the PLO will actually derive something positive out of the difficult straits it is in -- that is, that direct relations between the PLO and the United States might develop as a result of this war, and the distinction between the PLO and the Palestinian problem will be elimianted?

[Answer] We are aware of this trend, which has been in existence regarding the PLO as well as some Arab countries that have contacts with the United States. Here and there, perhaps, there may be someone in the United States who would support this trend, but we are sure this will not occur because there is a distinct U.S. commitment not to change its attitude toward the PLO -- the result of the undertaking it pledged a few years ago. Generally, the United States is faithful to its commitments, and we see no reason why it should change now.

[Question] But that someone could also be Secretary of Defense Weinberger? Is he not a somebody?

[Answer] I do not believe he thinks this way.

[Question] Mr Shamir, I would like to move on to another neighbor of ours, Jordan. It has been some time now since questions have been asked about Jordan. You once said that Jordan is the Palestinian state. Would you be able to declare here, tonight, that Israel is not aiming to change the present regime in Jordan and that it will not assist any Palestinian effort to effect such a change of the existing administration in Jordan?

[Answer] Undoubtedly, and I have said this more than once: that by stating -- and actually we are stating a fact, not a desire -- that Jordan the way it is today, in its geographic and demographic situation,is in fact an Arab-Palestinian state.

This is not to say, however, that we want to change the Jordanian regime. It does not mean that we want to overthrow Husayn. He can remain on his throne and be the king of Jordan, which is in effect an Arab-Palestinian state. This statement of ours does not necessitate a change in Jordan's status. We have been saying this -- I have been saying this -- only to point out that the Arab-Palestinian nation, if such a nation exists, already has a state of its own and it is not a homeless people devoid of a country. That is all.

[Question] How would you then explain the fears being heard in Jordan -- for instance the reports following the meeting between King Husayn and FRG Foreign Minister Genscher -- not only of an Israeli position in principle, but a combination of political and perhaps military moves?

[Answer] I read about these fears. I do not know to what extent they truly reflect the sentiments of the Jordanian king, but if this is really so, I find it appropriate to repeat once again what I said -- that these fears are in vain.

[Question] Let us go on to France, Mr Shamir. After President Mitterrand visited Jerusalem, the feeling was that a new era had begun in Israeli-French relations. Yet we have heard that tomorrow the head of the PLO's Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, will confer with the French president as part of a delegation. How can one regard this as a new era, given the remarks made by President Mitterrand? Has the warmth in these relations come to an end?

[Answer] I must say that this affair of our relations with France causes us disappointment and grief. We really had hopes when Mitterrand was elected president of France. He has always been known as a true friend of the Jewish people and of Israel, but something happened there and a definite change occurred. Although we knew that differences existed -- and we did not overrate them and exaggerate their significance, and we have differences of opinion with other European countries -- what hurts is this radicalization and extremist turn in the French position which suddenly decided, for reasons that I cannot comprehend, that France must save the PLO and guarantee its existence, while that very same terrorist organization is Israel's most dangerous and extremist enemy. Let me qualify myself: It is not the most dangerous enemy, but the most extreme enemy of Israel. At the same time, the existence of that organization constitutes a great impediment to peace in our region. So, of all nations, why must it be France, which is interested in peace in the region, that has to save it and thus place obstacles on the road to peace? Even in the recent period, in the last few days, France's position has encouraged the PLO to become more intransigent and become more determined not to leave Beirut. All of this is being done with the help of some groundless theory alleging that the PLO has all of a sudden promised to cease being a terrorist organization and instead become a political organization. This is completely unfounded. The PLO leaders have never said this, not even now. They cannot say this because terrorist activity is part of their lives and of their entity, ideology and belief. On the contrary, they have been declaring every day in Beirut and also outside it that they will never give up the armed war or lay down their arms. At the same time, the French external relations minister and other French spokesmen claim that the terrorists have pledged to turn into a political organization. I am surprised at them. I am sorry about this.

[Question] I understand that this affairs has greatly disappointed you as something that is undermining Europe?

[Answer] Certainly. It makes us sad first of all because we are interested in having friendly relations with France, and I must say that we have not yet given up and it is a good thing to say this on the day France celebrates its national holiday, July 14th. France is of course influential in Europe, and we are interested in having good relations with Europe.

[Ahime'ir] Mr Foreign Minister, I thank you for coming to the studio. Our time is over, and I thank you for the interview. I also wish to thank my colleagues Elimelekh Ram and Ehud Ya'ari, and I also thank the listeners at home.

ALGERIA

SWAPO LEADER ARRIVES, CONDEMNS U.S. ATTITUDE

LD141308 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sam Nujoma, leader of SWAPO, arrived in Algiers today. He was welcomed on arrival by the FLN official in charge of liberation movements. In connection with the constituent association proposed by the Western contact group to the United Nations, Nujoma told APS that this would only be a step forward if the electoral system is defined. He added that the electoral system has not yet been outlined and that the racist regime in Pretoria is now trying to introduce the Bantustan system into Namibia. In his statement, Nujoma condemned the U.S. attitude, which, with the help of the racist regime in Pretoria, is trying to undermine the decolonization of Namibia -- particularly by raising issues that do not concern the Namibian people and SWAPO. He said the United States is trying to prevent the implementation of UN Resolution 435 by such maneuvers. At the end of his statement, he pointed out that, in the absence of a political solution, the Namibian people and SWAPO are determined to continue and escalate the liberation struggle until final victory.

BENDJEDID SEES OFF NIGER PRESIDENT 14 JULY

LD141750 Algiers APS in English 1543 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Algiers, 14 Jul 82 (APS) -- Mr Seyni Kountche president of Niger Republic had talks today here with President Chadli Bendjedid president of the republic FLN party secretary general.

President Seyni Kountche was seen off on his departure by President Chadli Bendjedid.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI: ALWAYS READY TO TALK WITH U.S.

AU141605 Rome ANSA in English 1522 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] (ANSA) -- Rome, July 14 -- A visit by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Italy is obstructed by a United States veto and the issue of reparations to Libya after the Italian colonial war, according to the Libyan leader in an interview appearing in today's issue of the Rome daily LA REPUBBLICA.

Asked whether he thinks the Italian Government is so subservient of the United States it cannot invite whom it wants, Al-Qadhdhafi replied "We have been told that the United States formally asked Italy not to receive me. We were officially informed".

Q: "By the Italian Government?"

A: "By the official organisms [as received] in charge".

Al-Qadhdhafi also confirmed that Italo-Libyan trade will improve "if our oil sales improve" and said he is satisfied with Libya's investment in the Italian auto giant Fiat.

The Libyan strongman also said he has never "promoted terr rist organizations" in Europe.

Asked about the possibility of further American military manoeuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, where U.S. and Libyan jets clashed in a dogfight last year, Al-Qadhdhafi replied that "that would mean war".

He went on to say that Israel "will be the cause of a third world war because it is evil on earth".

In other points, the Libyan leader said he was ready to meet with President Ronald Reagan.

"Libya does not occupy American territories, nor [words indistinct] Libyan territories, so there is no reason for war and it is possible to talk," he explained. That is why we are continually making invitations. We are always ready to negotiate with the United States".

On the planned Reagan-Brezhnev summit, he said [words indistinct] just as it could turn out to the detriment of other peoples...small [words indistinct] outside the Atlantic pact and outside the Warsaw Pact".

He also urged "direct contacts and exchanges of visits" [words indistinct] Libya and Europe. "At the moment," the Libyan leader pointed out, "we know each other only through the voice of a propaganda which, in Europe, is dominated by Zionism."

"The Zionists' aim is to [?create enmity between] Arabs and Americans [words indistinct] to use this hostility for their own [words indistinct], he added.

LIAISON BUREAU CRITICIZES SAUDI 'COLLUSION'

LD141100 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul (JANA) -- The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement in which it stresses that each day exposes the intrigues of the Al Sa'ud rulers. Each day exposes their collusion in the plot of liquidating the Palestine question, destroying Arab steadfastness and perpetuating the capitulation course in order to implement the Zionist-American aggressive plan aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arab region.

At the time that sister Tunisia, under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba, has sensed the dimensions of this plot against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation and as soon as the Tunisian president called for an urgent summit conference after his meeting with Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Al-Monastir, the dimensions of Saudi collusion appeared. The dimensions of this collusion are evident in the implementation of the American-Zionist plot against the Arab nation and the role delegated to the Al Sa'ud rulers in implementing the aims of the Zionist aggression against the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese people.

At the time that the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison salutes the stand of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba -- supporter of the Palestinian cause -- and also salutes the stand of the Arab countries that responded to his call, the People's Bureau would like to clarify the following:

1. The Al Sa'ud rulers are deeply involved in a plot to liquidate the Palestinian Resistance and to destroy Arab steadfastness.

2. The Al Sa'ud rulers' rejection of the urgent Arab summit conference and their demands to debate the Iranian-Iraqi war are nothing but an excuse to let through what Fahd, America and the Zionist enemy have agreed upon for the liquidation of the Palestine question and for the impositions of the Camp David solutions on Lebanon and on the rest of the confrontation states.

3. Saudi Arabia's rejection -- at the extraordinary foreign ministers' conference -- of Tunisia's proposal to withdraw Arab ambassadors from the United States of America confirms how far the Saudi role has reached in defending the policy of America, the ally of the Zionist enemy and the supporters of the barbaric actions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and Arab nation.

4. The Peoples' Bureau for Foreign Liaison exposes the enormity of Saudi intrigue and assures those who are sincere among the Arab people that it will expose the dimensions of the foul plot carried out by the Al Sa'ud rulers to implement the American-Zionist plots in the region.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA DEPARTS ON FIVE-NATION TOUR 13 JULY

LD141328 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Rabat, July 14 (MAP) -- Moroccan Minister of State for Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta left here Tuesday carrying royal messages to the heads of state of Senegal, Zaire, Cameroon, Guinea and Nigeria.

Mr Boucetta's tour is part of the concertation policy aimed at restoring legitimacy to the Organization of African Unity which is going through a crisis following the irresponsible decision of its administrative secretary general during the Addis Ababa meeting.

On his way to Zaire, Mr Boucetta made a stopover in Dakar where he held with his Senegalese counterpart Mustapha Niasse a working session during which the main aspects of Moroccan-Senegalese cooperation were reviewed.

TAZI LEAVES FOR NONALIGNED MEETING IN CYPRUS

LD141828 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Casablanca, 14 Jul (MAP) -- Abdelhaq Tazi, Moroccan secretary of state for foreign affairs, left Casablanca for Cyprus on Wednesday. Tazi will represent Morocco at the nonaligned countries' meeting on Lebanon.

KENYA

MOI APPEALS FOR ETHIOPIA-SOMALIA CEASE-FIRE

LD141858 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi has appealed to Ethiopia and Somalia to desist from any action that could plunge the entire region of the Horn of Africa into war.

In a statement issued in Nairobi today, President Moi, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, appealed to the two countries to accept the OAU decisions concerning the Ethiopia-Somalia dispute and institute an immediate cease-fire.

The president said he had learned with great concern the (?unnatural) development between Ethiopia and Somalia and observed that the prevailing situation in the Horn of Africa, if not restrained, could plunge the entire region into a war full of disaster. This, he said, would retard the much-needed economic and social development in the area.

In the interests of African unity and brotherhood, the president said that the two sister states should desist from any act which would aggravate the tension in the area.

SOMALIA

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS ETHIOPIAN ATTACK 13 JULY

EA141830 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A report received today from the Somali Defense Ministry says fierce clashes took place yesterday afternoon on the outskirts of Balambal village between the black Abyssinian colonial forces and the Somali Armed Forces. The report says enemy losses were:

The shattered forces of the moribund Abyssinian regime lost 60 men with many others wounded. The enemy also lost seven armored vehicles, two tanks, two vehicles with field guns and one Landrover. Enemy losses also included destroyed and captured weapons.

The Somali Defense Ministry also reports that four Abyssinian warplanes this morning launched an air raid on Galcaio, the regional capital of Mudugh region. This unprovoked Abyssinian attack on the town was repulsed by the Somali defense forces. The reports add that in earlier fighting at Balambal, the Somali Democratic Republic lost 3 soldiers with 12 others wounded.

DFSS LAUNCHES NEW ATTACK ON GOVERNMENT FORCES

EA142300 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The 6th Colonel (Irow) Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] launched fierce attacks on several bases of the Siad Barre forces at (Bali Abaneh) in the northwest region.

The 6th Colonel (Irow) Division fighters killed 26 enemy soldiers and wounded 50 others. The fighters captured large quantities of military hardware, arms and ammunition, rations, medicines, tents and communication equipment.

DFSS URGES NO INTERFERENCE, 'PARTICULARLY U.S.'

LD142050 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1808 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A statement from the General High Command of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] would like to stress to the world that what is happening in Somalia is an internal matter. The fighting taking place in Somalia is between the general masses and the dictatorial reiime and there are no foreign forces involved whatsoever. The hue and cry coming from Somalia, saying that it has been attacked by foreign forces, contain no truth whatsoever.

The statement calls on all governments, particularly the U.S. Government, not to interfere in the internal affairs of Somalia. The statement adds that DFSS foreign policy is based on nonalignment and friendship with all governments, and the only enemy we have is the dictatorial regime of Mogadishu.

DFSS is fighting and will continue to fight until the freedom and democracy of the Somalis, usurped by the dictatorial military regime of Mohamed Siad Barre has been returned. DFSS also will struggle to repair the damage done to the country's economy by the terror regime of Mogadishu.

UGANDA

MUWANGA COMMENTS ON GUERRILLA OPERATION, LIBYA

AB141626 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Kampala, Jul 14 (AFP) -- Ugandan authorities found a stockpile of relief food and medical drugs in a guerrilla camp overrun by government troops this week, Vice President Paulo Muwanga said here today.

Mr Muwanga said that a number of guerrillas arrested during the operation would be presented to journalists tomorrow, but he declined to reveal the number detained or the location of the camp. The vice president, who is also minister of defence, said a "pyramid" of sugar and salt found in the camp had been earmarked for the relief agency working in the country, and could have been stolen from the agency's store. The salt and sugar had German markings, but Mr. Muwanga stated categorically that "Germany is not assisting the guerrillas."

Mr Muwanga repeated charges he made on Monday that four prominent opposition Democratic Party politicians had information about guerrilla operations which they could pass on to the government. The vice president said that reported threats by one of the four, Kafumbe Mukasa, to sue him over his allegations were "rubbish", noting that close friends of the men he had named were on the police wanted list. "We know more than they think we know. We know the big fish and they should retrace their steps before it is too late," he said. He said six people had told a public rally that one of the accused opposition members of parliament, Alphonse Ntale, tried to recruit them for guerrilla training. Another opposition MP, Yafesi Sabiti, was arrested last year while trying to buy arms, he said. "Let them go ahead and sue even the people who reported them to police", Mr. Muwanga said.

The vice president declined to say whether Uganda would be represented at next month's annual Organisation of African Unity summit conference in Tripoli, Libya.

He repeated earlier charges that Ugandans were undergoing guerrilla training in Libya and said the issue was to get them repatriated, "not the attendance or non-attendance of the OAU summit."

GHANA

PIONEER WARNS AGAINST ECONOMIC ISOLATION

AB131843 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] THE PIONEER calls on the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to stop the group of Ghanaians the paper describes as the so-called "progressive" from their campaign of economic nationalism which, it says, can only result in the isolation of Ghana. The paper says even the torchbearer of socialism, the Soviet Union, uses Western grain while cultural exchanges between East and West benefit both sides.

According to THE PIONEER, even Libya owes her wealth from oil to American and Western technology. The progressives should therefore not isolate Ghana from the web of worldwide economic interdependence which is the cornerstone of individual national survival. As a developing nation, THE PIONEER says, we can do little about some amount of investments or cooperation with countries which have the capital and technology to tap our potentials for development. The paper adds that we must not provoke those countries which buy our cocoa to retaliate by boycotting this, our major foreign exchange earner.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHURCH ROLE IN REVOLUTION

AB132214 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The vigilance required of all patriotic and progressive Ghanaians at this crucial stage in our nation's political life cannot be limited to only self-declared reactionary forces. Reaction and counterrevolution make use of what would seem the most unlikely forces. A keen observation of the national scene today seems to indicate that reaction wants to use the church door and exploit the religious faith of some honest citizens. That Ghanaian Christians as citizens have every right to take part in the political affairs of this country is beyond question. However, concerned persons cannot sit back and watch reaction and counterrevolution march through the church door to hold back the progressive advancement of the whole nation.

For some time now, pronouncements from the platforms of the recently formed Positive Christian Movement only seek to confuse countrymen on the ideological question. And currently, the Christian Council is circulating in newspaper form a pastoral letter and a memorandum it sent to the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] in January this year. Why the Christian Council has chosen this period to circulate this document is best known to that council. However, patriotic Ghanaians cannot and should not be misled by some of these religious elements who have been in this country all these years, but have not been able to halt the downward slide of our country.

The claim that Christians have stood for principles of justice, peace, righteousness, love and concern for one another, as the Christian Council has said, is not the issue here. The point is that a certain historical experience to which Christians have actively contributed, if not played, the leading roles have led our nation into the present sorry state of our affairs. It is what has gone on in the past that gave birth to the 31st December revolution which promises to start a process that would restore sanity into the country by uprooting the past rotten order.

To suggest that the PNDC should use what the Christian Council calls "duly tested and tried processes of law" completely overlooks our historical reality and experiences. Who does not know that in the past the so-called "duly tested and tried processes of law" have only favored the rich and privileged in the society and discriminated against the poor and underprivileged. To suggest that the government should encourage all sections of the community to think together to build a just and equitable society for all is idealistic, the reason being that certain minority sections of the society are sworn to the exploitation and cheating of the majority as shown by our past bitter experience.

We cannot make any headway as a nation unless we uproot the present neocolonial socioeconomic structure of Ghana and build a new society altogether. But there are persons and groups who thrive on the hunger, poverty and misery of others. And these social categories cannot be a part of the move for a just society. They would simply oppose the majority as they are doing now.

The majority of our people had been misled for far too long by all kinds of dubious characters -- religious, political, social and so on. This is the experience we want to bring to an end once and for all by creating a genuinely democratic society in which our people would decide their own destiny. The leadership of the church in Ghana should not mislead and deceive their flock to serve reactionary and counter-revolutionary ends. Their activities should not be aimed at mobilizing opinion against the progress of the revolutionary process in Ghana.

CATHOLIC BISHOPS APPEAL TO NATION, PNDC

AB140920 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Catholic bishops have appealed to Ghanaians to examine their lives and to resolve to part company with evil doing, as a first step toward restoring sanity into the society. The bishops said without God, Ghanaians will continue to labor in vain because no human or group of people can save the nation. The appeal is contained in a communique issued at (Hua) at the end of the bishops' annual conference.

The bishops deplored the habit of certain overenthusiastic people who term those who do not follow a particular political thought as enemies of the people. They called for a halt to rancor and hostility within the society and urged Ghanaians to unite because the enemy will look on with contentious delight when we fight ourselves to death. The communique asked the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] to avoid any policy that tends to alienate any section of the society, because everyone is needed in the struggle to improve the quality of life of the people. It pledged the Catholic Church's willingness to play its role in promoting virtues that are material for the construction of a prosperous, secure and happy nation.

On the role of the people's defense committees, the communique urged the government to organize them to fulfill effectively the functions for which they had been established. They are meant to generate the spirit of self-reliance at the grassroot level, galvanize people into action for their own self-fulfillment and prevent the perpetration of injustice by the powerful against the powerless. The bishops further appealed to the government to involve the churches more actively in the field of preuniversity education, social welfare, curative, preventive and primary health care and rural agriculture.

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES 'MAPUTO RECONCILIATION'

AB122015 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 7 Jul 82 p 13

[President Vieria interview by LE SOLEIL correspondent Mame Less Dia at the Republican Palace in Bissau -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Your Maputo meeting with President Pereira still attracts comment, even though due to the situation in Lebanon, the Maputo meeting could not be on the front pages. At any rate, information received in Senegal on this issue is quite sparse. Mr President, will you, therefore, recall the process that led to the Maputo reconciliation?

[Answer] The Maputo meeting took place on 16 June 1982 in the Mozambique capital. It had been scheduled for 15 June, but the Angolan aircraft carrying President Pereira was delayed somewhere, which led to my holding the first private meeting with him on 16 June. The meeting lasted more than 2 hours. In the beginning, the protocol appeared to be too rigid for me: Before speaking, each of us addressed his neighbor as his excellency whereas he had fought together with the same militant faith, the same courage and the same patriotism to drive away Portuguese colonialism from our national territory. However, things quickly improved and in less than 30 minutes we became comrades as before. I can say we were able to reach agreement on the principle of and the need to normalize our relations. Different commissions were established to work on this issue. I am highly convinced that President Pereira is sincere in his desire for reconciliation.

[Question] But there is a particular point on which public opinion and observers would like to have some details: Presently, there are several senior officers of the Guinea-Bissau Army in exile in Cape Verde. In Maputo, didn't you raise the issue of their rehabilitation?

[Answer] You miss the truth when you say several senior army officers. The senior military officers you are talking about are four in number. The most senior among them is former army chief of defense under President Cabral. He is called Lucio Soares. I will not deny that President Pereira has spoken to me about their return to Bissau, because the Cape Verdian Government cannot continue to take care to them. As I have already said, I have no power to prevent a Guinea-Bissau citizen from returning to his country. Every Guinea-Bissau citizen can return to his country. There is no opposition to that.

[Question] But every political exile, even if voluntary, needs some guarantees... either for his security or for his liberty....

[Answer] I will tell you something confidential. I know it is useless to have confidence in journalists, but let is say I am confiding in the readers of LE SOLEIL. On the eve of President Cabral's departure for Cuba, at the beginning of the year, I visited him at the villa in which he was under hourse arrest with his wife and children. I reminded him that his Internal Affairs Minister Chuchu had ordered the killing of four Guinea-Bissau noncommissioned officers of the Portuguese colonial army whose liberation President Eanes and requested and obtained. He repeated to me that his internal affairs minister had acted on his own and that even as president, he had no idea of the executions. I then asked him to tell me if it is normal for the president to be kept uninformed of such serious and important political-military decisions. He did not want to answer this question.

However, I will answer it. Nobody will be executed in Guinea-Bissau without my approval. And fundamentally, I am opposed to the policy of executions -- physical elimination as the means of resolving political differences. I am a believer and all believers -- animists or Muslims, Catholic or Protestant -- have the duty or the moral obligation not to kill or order the killing of an unarmed person. As long as I am president in Guinea-Bissau, nobody will be executed for his political ideas. This is to tell you that even Guinea-Bissau nationals with no free conscience can return to the country without any fear.

[Question] We learned the reconciliation meeting was proposed by the authorities in Dakar and that the Cape Verde Government has even assured the Senegalese president of its readiness to agree to the holding of the Guinea-Bissau-Cape Verde summit in Dakar. What role did President Abdou Diouf play in the holding of this reconciliation meeting?

[Answer] I must say that President Abdou Diouf was greatly disturbed by our misunderstanding with the Republic of the Cape Verde. His mediation effort was accepted by all sides. We have much esteem for President Abdou Diouf and, in the first place, it is thanks to him and also to the spirit of reconciliation and the understanding of President Jawara who has also offered his good offices -- as well as to President Shagari of Nigeria -- that we have been able to preserve our relations with some Gambian personalities during the course of this Guinea-Bissau - Cape Verde crisis.

We can say that President Abdou Diouf exercised his influence and his courtesy to contribute enormously to the stopping of this war of words between Guinea-Bissau nationals and those of the Cape Verde Islands. It is necessary to admit that his contributions have created favorable conditions for beginning the reconciliation process.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS: RSA CONTINUES UNDECLARED WAR

AB141136 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jul (ANGOP) -- Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos said South Africa is still waging an undeclared war against the sovereign states of southern Africa, using its armed forces or puppet gangs, which it trains, to this end.

In a speech delivered yesterday morning during the opening ceremony of the fifth session of the People's Assembly, Jose Eduardo dos Santos stressed that the Pretoria authorities are training and providing massive armed support, ammunition and means of communication to the puppet groups with a view to terrorizing the population, sabotaging the economic objectives and destabilizing the political and military situation.

President Eduardo dos Santos further said that Angola is being attacked by South Africa because of its support to SWAPO in its struggle for the independence of Namibia. In fact, this is simply a pretext, as imperialism's main objective is to destroy our revolution, he said.

PRESIDENT WELCOMES 'NORMAL RELATIONS' WITH PRC

AB141128 Luanda ANGOP in French 1104 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jul (ANGOP) -- The Government of the People's Republic of Angola notes with satisfaction the statement by the Government of China, indicating its intention to establish normal relations with the People's Republic of Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said today.

The head of state, who was speaking at the opening of the fifth session of the People's Assembly, said this is one of the results of Angola's growing international prestige, despite the slanderous propaganda of imperialism and its lackeys.

The Angolan head of state also said that of all UN members, only the United States has not yet recognized the People's Republic of Angola because of the policy it has adopted in southern Africa in connivance with the South African regime.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION DISCUSSES BUDGET

AB141638 Luanda ANGOP in French 1400 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jul (ANGOP) -- The deliberations of the fifth ordinary session of the People's Assembly, which began yesterday in one of the Dez de Dezembro movie theaters in Luanda, continued this morning under the chairmanship of its president, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

According to one authorized source, the deliberations of this session centered on the examination of the report on the general budget of the state, presented by Deputy Ismael Martins, in his capacity as finance minister.

During the first day of its deliberations, the assembly noted with satisfaction that a positive step had been made toward the implementation of the principles of a planned economy. In this regard, members of the People's Assembly noted that for the first time a report was made on how the national plan should be executed.

Because of the critical economic situation, the supreme organ of state also envisaged that urgent measures be taken to eliminate the existing structural disorganization.

During the debate, the deputies made proposals concerning the inclusion of a special report on the revenue and expenditure of the people in the next report on the 1982 national plan. The deputies proposed that such a report should also contain a deeper analysis of the factors that prevented the execution of the proposed projects concerning the supply of basic necessities.

PARTY OFFICIAL DISMISSED; MINISTER REBUKED

AB150837 Paris AFP in English 0752 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 15 Jul (AFP) -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos attacked bad management and inefficiency in the nation's agriculture and industry Wednesday and said the minimum needs of the population were not being met in these sectors.

Earlier Luanda radio announced the dismissal of Manuel Pedro Pacavira, the secretary for productivity in the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA-Labor Party. He was agriculture minister from 1978 until March last year.

Mr dos Santos told the opening session of parliament that the "scant attention paid to solving agricultural problems vital to the rural population has caused an increased rural exodus and disruption in the towns. "Our institutions cannot work if those who run them do not have a minimum of the required know-how," he said. South Africa was trying to destabilize the country economically, he said, but this could not be used as an excuse for all problems.

In its resolution dismissing Mr Pacavira, the party Central Committee spoke of "serious food deficiencies" and "grave errors, including deviations from the party's farm policies and use of unsuitable methods" which had led to agricultural "stagnation."

A "public rebuke" was also given by the party Central Committee to Health Minister Mendes de Carvalho for "lack of respect for the head of state during a speech," the radio said.

DOS SANTOS RECEIVES AWARD; CUBANS PRAISED

AB132203 Luanda ANGOP in French 1605 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 13 Jul (ANGOP) -- Last Sunday morning at the Futuego de Belas in Luanda, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received the flag of merit awarded as the highest distinction by the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

The flag is an award won by members of the Che Guevara and Frank Pais internationalist teaching corps for its achievements in defense, labor and education. It was presented to President Jose Eduardo dos Santos by a group of corps members at a ceremony marking the award of the symbolic distinction to the Angolan people.

Cuban Ambassador Rafael Francia Mestre presented the flag to the head of state in the presence of Cabinet members: Comrade President, it is a great honor for us to award this flag to your firm and steady hands as you are the greatest representative of the heroic Angolan people and the faithful continuator of the work of the immortal leader of the Angolan revolution, the late Comrade President Dr Agostinho Neto.

After speaking of the heroic figures of Che Guevara and Frank Pais, Francia Mestre said our enemiesn ever fail to recall the Cuban internationalist troops stationed in the People's Republic of Angola following the sovereign decision by our respective parties and governments, however, they say nothing of the presence of hundreds of young people scattered throughout this great country to contribute their modest part to the tasks in several sectors of the country's activities.

For his part, Comrade Domingos Bartolomeu, national secretary of the youth wing of the MPLA-Labor Party [JMPLA-Labor Party], addressed the members of the Che Guevara and Frank Pais internationalist corps. In his address, he pointed out that the Hoji Ya Henda literacy corps and the dangerous commander teaching corps created at the request of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee accomplished with ardor and revolutionary patriotism their task of uplifting the cultural level of our children, young people and all our people throughout the country.

During the ceremony, a member of the Che Guevara teaching corps read a message of commendation from the Union of Young Communists of Cuba to the young Cuban teachers for their collective efforts. The efforts were extolled through the award of the flag of merit on 4 April 1982 and through the celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the corps.

Students are an indispensable force for restoring the personality, dignity and freedom of the people and for the establishment of lasting peace in the world stated another message from the JMPLA-Labor Party issued on the occasion of the celebration last Sunday of the 10th anniversary of the Pan-African Students Union.

That anniversary was celebrated at a very difficult time for Africa, especially southern Africa, where independent and sovereign countries are directly attacked by the racist South African regime supported by the Reagan administration in a vain attempt to stop these states from supporting the fight of the South African and Namibian peoples and to delay the process for the independence of that territory illegally occupied, the communique points out. It adds that in the People's Republic of Angola, students are engaged in efforts to consolidate the basis of their organization in middle-level and higher-level education. This will strengthen the students' movement and ensure efficient participation of students in the immense task of national reconstruction, particularly in the enhancement of free education and in the struggle to preserve the revolutionary achievements of our people.

The National Secretariat of the JMPLA-Labor Party concludes its message with greetings to participants in the sixth congress of the Pan-African Students Union, that began last Sunday in Ethiopia, and to students all over the world and in Africa, particularly those from Namibia, South Africa, Palestine, El Salvador and Uruguay.

RWANDAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES 13 JULY

AB141330 Luanda ANGOP in French 1240 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Luanda, 14 Jul (ANGOP) -- Andre Ntagerura, Rwandan minister of higher education, arrived in Luanda yesterday with a message from Rwandan President General Habyarimana to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

On his arrival at the 4 February International Airport, Ntagerura was welcomed by the Angolan vice minister for higher education. The Rwandan minister will leave the Angolan capital on Thursday.

LESOTHO

RSA SOLDIER ASKS ASYLUM OVER HUMAN RIGHTS

MB141410 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] A former South African national serviceman has requested political asylum in Lesotho. Brian Emeness has the datails:

(Michael Derrick Streek), a soldier formerly based in Potchefstroom, crossed into Lesotho at the Van Rooyen's gate border post and then contacted the Lesotho Government in Maseru to ask for political asylum. According to a senior government official in Lesotho, Mr (Streek's) reasons for fleeing were because of the oppression of blacks in South Africa, where human rights were trampled underfoot.

It's believed Mr (Streek) wishes to settle in New Zealand. He is the second national serviceman to seek asylum in Lesotho since 1980.

MOZAMBIQUE

'REBELS' REPORTEDLY BLOW UP RAILWAY LINE

CA150718 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to informed diplomatic sources in Harare, Mozambican rebels have blown up one of the two railway lines linking Malawi with the sea. The rebels cut a major highway last month in northwestern Mozambique, stopping direct road traffic between landlocked Malawi and Zimbabwe. The sources said the rebels attacked the railway between Malawi and the Mozambican port of Beira at the weekend. They said they did not know how bad the break was but they expected the line to be out of order for about 2 weeks.

'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' SAY RSA SUPPLIED WEAPONS

EA141350 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Two Mozambique counterrevolutionaries of the so-called National Resistance Movement puppet gang, who were captured by the Mozambique Armed Forces, have told NOTICIAS that their gang receives military support from South Africa.

The two individuals, (Fernando Cruzado) and (Fernando Bevelane), said the weapons their gang uses are mainly of South African origin. They also said they had seen South African aircraft deliver arms that the gang uses in its threats against the population.

The two bandits were captured at (Matinde) base on the border of Manica and Sofala Provinces. The base was destroyed on 24 June this year in a 2-day operation in which the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 27 bandits and captured assorted military and communications equipment.

NAMIBIA

NUJOMA, DTA COMMENT ON NEW YORK NEGOTIATIONS

Nujoma Statement in Paris

AB140745 Paris AFP in English 0735 GMT 14 Jul 82

[By Martin Bennett]

[Text] Paris, July 14 (AFP) -- South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) President Sam Nujoma said last night he had "no information" on reports from New York of progress in negotiations on Namibian independence.

"If there had been any agreement I would have been informed." Mr Nujoma told a press conference at the Angolan Embassy here during a brief visit to Paris, in which he had talks with French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

But Mr Nujoma also said he hoped the reports of some general agreement among the sides concerned -- SWAPO, South Africa and the southern African frontline states -- were true and that a ceasefire could be signed soon.

"SWAPO is ready to sign a ceasefire. It is up to South Africa," he said.

"If a ceasefire is signed this month or next, elections could be held in Namibia early next year."

Mr Nujoma said that he would go to New York if there was real progress and the situation demanded his presence. The negotiations were currently being held at ambassadorial level, he noted. The SWAPO leader attributed the resumption of the deadlocked talks to South Africa's realisation that the "Namibian people are prepared to accept ever greater sacrifices."

Mr Nujoma was unspecific on his talks with Mr Cheysson. "He [words indistinct] him on the situation in Namibia that France will support the just struggle of the Namibian people and also the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435," he said.

France is a member of the contact group set up under Resolution 435 to negotiate Namibia's independence from South Africa, which has ruled the former German colony for 60 years, lately in defiance of the withdrawal of its U.N. mandate.

Mr Nujoma said the essential sticking point for SWAPO was still the system of electing the Namibian assembly. The contact group wanted a combined proportional representation and single-member constituency system, while SWAPO wanted one or the other. But the SWAPO leader pointed out that single-member constituencies would require a census and the drawing of constituency boundaries, which would take several months.

DTA Spokesman

MB141320 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1200 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] is optimistic about the latest developments in Namibian independence negotiations. The DTA spokesman in Windhoek said the party believes some ground has been gained in efforts to resolve the Namibian dispute. However, the spokesman added, there is nothing new in the announcement that all parties involved in the negotiations had agreed on principles for independence in the territory. He says that it remains to be seen whether the Western contact group can succeed in getting SWAPO to the polls.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN MINISTER ON NAMIBIA, CUBAN PRESENCE

MB141058 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Interview with Foreign Minister R.F. Botha -- date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Botha] -- intercepted in progress] ... If it is genuine, genuinely the wish of the majority of the people concerned, because we cannot prescribe to other peoples or nations what they should accept in their structural form of government. The South African Government is interested in one overriding aspect, and that is stability and peace and noninterference in each others' affairs. Our basic interest is that neighboring states must not allow subversion to be planned from their territories, and they must not allow their territories to be used for terrorist or subversive forces against neighbors. This is our overriding interest. The same applies to South-West Africa. The South African Government would not be prepared to, and would not stand idly by, should a future Namibia or any of our neighboring states be used for subversive purposes against South Africa.

[Question] Mr Botha, the recent meeting of our prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, with Kenneth Kaunda in Zambia -- I'm sure many interesting and important issues of southern Africa were discussed during this particular meeting. Is this in any small way perhaps an indication of a greater realization of the need for, perhaps, greater cooperation in the whole of the southern African region? Is this a sign perhaps that there is a little breakthrough here or not?

[Answer] I would be hesitant to call it a breakthrough. Certainly, both leaders welcomed the opportunity to get to know each other better, which is a prerequisite, in my opinion, for successful discussions. There is as yet no substitute for personal discussions, personal diplomacy, and that you can only do if you know the other man. So as far as we are concerned, we welcomed the opportunity for our prime minister to meet with Dr Kaunda, and Dr Kaunda meeting with our prime minister. The nature of the discussions was such that I do not think it would serve the interests of either Zambia or South Africa if I should reveal what was discussed, but certainly you are correct in saying that important issues were discussed, and I can say, because that was assumed and I think was stated subsequently, that South-West Africa was on the agenda.

[Question] Related to that, it seems that there have been factors recently that have created -- I hope I am not being too optimistic -- but factors that have created a somewhat more realistic and sympathetic assessment of South Africa's position and her role here in southern Africa. That's from an external point of view -- countries abroad. Would you say this was true, and, if so, what might have been some of the factors that created this new perception or somewhat different perception of the South African position?

[Answer] Time -- time and water move, perhaps slowly and often unobtrusively, but have a way of eroding hard positions. So many doom prophets predicted South Africa's destruction decades ago already. They've been proved to be wrong. The threat against this country has receded or decreased indeed. At this rate its extent and intensity is increasing all the time. [as heard] But on the other hand, I must say that reasonable people around the world are asking themselves whether the course of action that is being followed, this international vendetta against South Africa, whether that will achieve the results of a peaceful settlement in the southern African region, and whether black people and black nations won't be harmed more in this course of action, namely of aiming at military conflict, confrontation, against South Africa -- will that be in the interests of other states surrounding the region here?

Then of course also, and this is the fact: that Africa as a whole is not really advancing economically and that there is this retrogression, for reasons that we in South Africa appreciate. I think you will find more sympathy with us here in South Africa for this lack of development in Africa than you would find in liberal minds in Europe and in America.

It was thought that you should only put together capital and resources and technical know-how and a country can develop. It is not true. Unless the human infrastructures of a country are sufficiently developed, that country simply does not have the means to sustain and maintain growth based on infrastructures like roads, electricity provision, water provision, regular communication services, food production, extension of production programs so that you need not import food. All these matters put together are called infrastructure, and without them, together with the human infrastructure, namely, the men to man the power stations and the ports and the railway lines and the locomotives and the hospitals and the clinics and the irrigation programs, without that you cannot achieve success.

Now we in South Africa know that Africa and most of the African countries became independent at a stage when their human infrastructures were not sufficiently developed and we sympathize with that and we are prepared to assist. But very often for political reasons this readiness of South Africa to assist is not acceptable. But be that as it may, the fact is that what was expected of Africa has not materialized, and the secretary general of the OAU himself has stated publicly that Africa was dying, and this is a serious situation. So all in all, the fact that South Africa has made progress economically and in other spheres -- I believe that the President's Council's proposals, on which the government will still make its decisions known and I cannot discuss today, but that has certainly drawn the interest of many reasonable commentators all over the world. It has created a certain expectation that this government is sincere in moving ahead to resolve its problems and to steer away from negative forms of discrimination. Together with the Continent of Africa's general economic situation, that has brought about, I think, a greater readiness to look at South Africa's position afresh, and I think it is helping us.

[Question] On the subject of South-West Africa/Namibia, how strong are the grounds for optimism that many observers seem to have at the moment for resolution of the issue in the not-too-distant future?

[Answer] I think the grounds for the present optimism is probably based on the fact that phase one, as far as we are concerned, is completed, and that as far as phase two is concerned, that is the pre-implementation phase, we have offered the United States and the five, in my opinion, sufficient acceptances to move rapidly now to phase three, which is implementation. Apparently the five are now engaged in negotiations with SWAPO and the frontline states and other parties, including the secretary general of the United Nations. I do not have as yet a proper report, a reliable report, as to what has happened or is happening in these negotiations. So I would not be able to say how far we are from a solution unless I know what is the reaction of these other parties that I mentioned.

[Question] It seems that the contact group you refer to, as well as the frontline states, seem to have developed perhaps a greater understanding of South Africa's viewpoint on this issue. Are there any -- if this is so [words indistinct].

[Answer] [Words indistinct] whole issue of the Cuban presence in Angola. Now that in effect is the main reason for a better understanding of South Africa's position.

You will recall that we have held the view for many years now that as long as there is this excessive tension, particularly in the northern part of South-West Africa/Namibia, there can hardly be any prospect of a free and fair election, in the sense that, as long as you have a Cuban presence, for instance, there, then the people of the north would really feel free to vote for norms and standards and candidates and a way of government and elect people whom they believe should express their values in the writing of a constitution.

So it is of utmost importance that this tension must be removed, and therefore it is of importance that the Cubans and all other foreign forces must withdraw from the region and from Angola altogether to create what we would wish to see as an atmosphere free of intimidation, psychological intimidation, so that we can have a free and fair election. Now there has been strong support for this view of South Africa, particularly recently and as we have now moved along it is quite clear that the various spokesmen of the U.S. Government also stated publicly that there cannot be a peaceful settlement unless the Cuban forces withdraw, and this is a vindication of the South African point of view, which is of extreme and perhaps of decisive importance, as we see it, for the further process leading to independence in Namibia.

[Question] The phasing out of Cuban troops -- would it be acceptable if this was over a lengthy period of time?

[Answer] This subject is still being discussed at present and it's a delicate one, as to when this withdrawal must start, how must it be put into effect, how would it be verified or monitored. One thing I can tell you we insist on, and that is that phase three, the implementation stage which ends with an election in the territory, that that cannot be completed unless there is total Cuban withdrawal.

JOHANNESBURG CITES MOZAMBIQUE RESISTANCE ACTIONS

MB141324 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Mozambique newspaper NOTICIAS says a base of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [NRM] was captured last month and 27 members of the movement killed in the operation. The newspaper says that two rebels were taken prisoner. It says that 2 days prior to the operation on the 24th of last month, Mozambique defense forces killed 17 rebels in another operation. No details were given regarding casualties on the side of the defense forces. Mozambique forces confiscated ammunition, livestock and various articles said to have been stolen from the civilian population.

In the meantine, reports from Beira, in central Mozambique, say that agriculture in the (Charing Mogoma) district has been seriously affected by the activities of the NRM. The movement is said to be particularly active in the region south of the Zambezi River, where they have clashed with government forces.

Earlier, the NRM said that it has blown up an important rail link between the port of Beira and landlockedMalawi. The railway line was blown up about 30 km west of Beira.